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The Bombay Gazette.

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B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	F. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
† ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	14th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	"

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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[redacted]

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,755	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

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NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st " "
OCEANIEN	4259	Fehmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

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The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL L[illegible] BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th [illegible] ber, 1896.

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S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 17th Sept., noon, calling at Karrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about 20th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 12th September, 1896.

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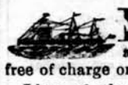

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THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Bezwada Madras Railway, 122, Mount Road, Madras.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 286 OF 1890.

MOOSAJEE ESOOFALLY MANECKBAI WIDOW of ESOOFALLY KARIMJEE and EBRAHIM ESOOFALLY ABDOOL HOOSEIN ESOOFALLY MITOOBAI and MAMBAI minors under the age of 18 years by their next friend the said MOOSAJEE ESOOFALLY of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitants residing at Fool Gali.....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS.

REHIMUTBAI and VAZIRBAI widows of VALLJEE ESSAJEE of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitants residing at Chebooguilly and JUNAMBAI widow of HYDERALLI ALLIBHOY Borah Mahomedan residing at Poona heirs and legal representatives of VALLJEE ESSAJEE Borah Mahomedan and BEJANJEE JAMSETJEE SHROFF Parsee at present residing at Poona RAJBUAI IBRAHIMJEE AMRUDIN IBRAHIMJFE and AMANBAI and MARIAMBAI widows of ADAMJEE ESSAJEE and ESSAJEE ADAMJEE and KARIMJEE ADAMJEE minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad litem the said Amanbai heirs and legal representatives of the said Adamjee Issajee all of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants and JIVANBAI widow of MAHOMEDALLI ISSAJEE JAFFERJEE MAHOMEDALLY and KARIMBHOY MAHOMEDALLI MOOSAJEE MAHOMEDALLI and ISMAILJEE MAHOMEDALLI the latter three minors under the age of 18 years of Poona Borah Inhabitants residing at Poona by their guardian ad litem Mr. F. H. DE BRITO and N.C. MACLEOD, Esquire, of Bombay, European, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the Defendant Bejanjee Jamsetjee Shroff .....Defendants.

Re Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, and SAYANI,

vs.

MANECKBAI WIDOW.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suit on the 23rd day of March 1895 it was ordered inter alia that the Judge's summons dated the 12th day of March 1895 should be and the same was thereby made absolute and that the Plaintiffs Moosajee Esoofally and Maneckbai widow of Esoofally Karimjee should forthwith pay to Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani the sum of Rs. 1908-6-0, being the balance of their taxed costs of the said suit and they should likewise pay the costs of and incidental to the said Judge's summons AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 26th day of June, 1896, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL all the right title and interest of the Plaintiff Maneckbai widow of Esoofally Karimji in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of the Upper Duncan Road and containing by admeasurement 907 1-9 sq uare yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2447, 2447, 2449, 2450, 2448, 2537 and 2537, New Nos. 9492, 9493 and 9559, Old survey Nos. 1-2165, 2-2165, 2163, 2164, 2165 and 2167, New Survey No. 6410 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by a sweepers' passage on or towards the South by the property of Tribhowandas Jadhowji, on or towards the East by a public road called Upper Duncan Road, and on or towards the West by the property of the said Tribhowandas Jadhowji. NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY the 16th day of October 1896 at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve all the right, title and interest of the said Maneckbai widow of Esoofally Karimji in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and costs of previous execution including costs of Judge's summons and order and of the said Warrant for Sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

(1) The claim of the Collector of Land Revenue for Rupees 24-15-8 on account of land Revenue for 1895-96.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Maneckbai to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Maneckbai have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Defendants have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 12th day of September 1896.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" FOR THE MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING, CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per whole share and Rs. 5 per one-quarter share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 28th September, 1896, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 NOON and 3 P.M., to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 28th September, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 28th September, 1896, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th September, 1896.

EVENING DRESS SOCKS AND SILK SOCK SUSPENDERS.

Superfine Black Balbriggan or Lisle Thread.
Super Black Cashmere, plain or with Embroidered Silk Fronts.
Best Pure Black Silk, plain or with Embroidered Silk Fronts.
SILK SOCK SUSPENDERS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HOSIERS, &c., BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 10th, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1896.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST CALL of Rupees 250 per Share in the above Company is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on 1st of October, 1896, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LAKHMIDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 7th Sept., 1896.

THE GUZERAT FEEDER RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882).

Capital Rs. 10 Lakhs into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

(With power to increase the Capital).

Office of the Company—Opposite KARANJA GARDEN,—AHMEDABAD.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining SHARES are requested to send for the Prospectus from the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DHUNJIBHAI TRICUMLAL & Co., at Ahmedabad.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 10TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on TUESDAY, the 22nd September next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

2ND.—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4TH.—To sanction the question of Messrs. John and Company's bonus.

5TH.—To settle the question of working the Looms.

A. JOHN & Co., Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Agra, 18th August, 1896.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY—(5'-6" Gauge).

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY, (from the Town of Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Town of Nundurbar in the Khandesh Collectorate), about 100 miles in length, will be started towards the end of November, 1896. Contractors desirous of taking up work are invited to familiarize themselves with the nature of the country and its resources, and to submit their tenders (in sealed covers) to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than the 14th November, 1896.

Blank forms of Schedule for such tenders, as also the Specification and conditions of Contract, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, and from the Resident Engineer, Rutlam. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 as earnest-money.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 451 OF 1896.

JACOB ELIAS SASSOON, EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON and MEYER ELIAS SASSOON, all of London and Paris, and carrying on business by means of their duly constituted Attorney SHOOKER ABRAHAM; at Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

PREMSUKHDAS JANKIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, carrying on business at Moti Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

To Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and Co., the Plaintiffs abovenamed.

SIRS,—In consideration of your WITHDRAWING the above suit which you have filed against me in the High Court of Bombay I hereby undertake never in future to Import, Export or Sell in Bombay or in India, at Rangoon, Mandalay or elsewhere Colourable Yarn bearing Labels or Tickets produced with the Plaint herein and hereto annexed and marked A and which you complain are in imitation of your Label or Ticket used by you on Yarn and known as the "BE GHORA CHAP" or "The Two Horses" Ticket hereto annexed and marked B.

I do hereby apologise for having Exported and Sold Bundles of Yarn bearing the Labels or Tickets complained of such Yarn not being of your manufacture, hereby express my regret, undertake to do so no more and to pay all costs incurred.

I also hereby undertake to deliver up to you all Labels in imitation of your Labels, for obliteration and destruction thereof by you.

If I at any time break the above undertaking you are to be at liberty to make such use of this undertaking as you may be advised.

You are authorised to publish this undertaking as you like, at my cost.—Dated this 9th day of September, 1896.

Yours Obediently,

(Sd.) PREMSUKHDAS JANKIDAS.

WITNESSES :—

(Sd.) HENRY A. H. PAYNE,
Solicitor, Bombay.

(Sd.) CURSETJEE DADABHOY BANAJEE,
His Clerk.

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns,

Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAJKOTE COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETTS and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, at Chanda Ramjee Jute Mill in the godown of Mucaddum Premjee Heerjee by order of Motiram Jadowjee and on account and risk of The Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Limited.

59 bales Rajkote cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow at Poona known as "Tankerville," in the Civil Lines, near the Post Office and St. Paul's Church, to be sold without reserve.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable bungalow with outhouses, &c., to the highest bidder, without reserve.

A large and commodious house, centrally situated in the Civil Lines, Poona, near the Post Office and St. Paul's Church, and has a carriage entrance from the Synagogue-road also. It has an extensive compound, about 4 acres and 29 gunthas, or thereabouts.

There are two blocks of buildings connected by a passage which makes them into one commodious dwelling-house.

Under one roof or in one block there is a large dining-room, a set of bachelors' bed-rooms, an office-room, with two other smaller rooms, and a back verandah.

Under another roof or another block there is a nice dining-room with three sets of large bed-rooms, and a verandah at the back.

Both these buildings face the west.

There are four ranges of stables, servants' quarters, office, &c., &c., in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome substantial-made well seasoned household furniture by Winbridge and others (specially made to order), best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, etc., and a six-light Billiard lamp, a splendid rosewood semi-grand pianoforte on Steinways system by Soundy and Co., in capital order, a large size black marble clock striking hours and half-hours, a sewing machine by Singer, very rich large size Persian carpets, handsome Ditmar's table hanging and wall kerosine lamps with Hinks' burners, a large size fish aquarium on substantial-made stand, handsome China and Japanese, table ornaments, a strong-built four-seated open carriage in good order, a strong victoria with a powerful bay Arab horse, a large size English coal cooking stove, one English cow, a very large collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, water tank, lawn mower, etc, the property of H. WILLMOT ULOTH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome table ornaments, lamps, carpets, etc., the property of L. GROMMERS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th September, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of a gentleman, consisting of mahogany dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, measafe, marble top table, cushioned sofas and chairs, writing, pier tables, ironbedsteads, complete, dressing and washhand tables, easy chairs, chest of drawers, clothes press, dressing glasses, glassware, crokery, cutlery, lamps, etc.

The above is now on now.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 D B C F 12 bore gun by Manton and Co., and 1 Quackenbush Rifle.
2 sets superior brown leather single harness.
1 new grinding machine.
1 solid mahogany iron-framed sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co.
1 brass bound mahogany square panioforte by John Broadwood and Sons.

On account of the concerned, 2249-50—2 cases each 20 pieces gold striped grenandines 40-51 inches.
2169—1 case 20 pieces gold flowered sarees, 50×9½.

On account of the underwriters—
43 silk cumberbunds.
3 silk crape shawls.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis,
1 strong double-seated brougham,
1 office-shigram,
1 solid tyre safety bicycle.
1 pneumatic tyre safety bicycle.
1 tricycle in good order with lamp.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Haridas Shivjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p. m.—

Gold ornaments called kantli, gujras, sanklas, chunakanthi, bangles, googri, foolhar, thorias, troti, tanmania, jarmar, mandalias, chowries, vedias, nose-rings, tiko, finger rings, ivory choodi with gold foil, &c.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, LARGE SAFE, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, (entrance from Millitary Square Lane) the office furniture of Messrs. A. J. White, Limited, consisting of office and writing tables, bentwood chairs, English book; case, large iron safe with Chubb's patent lock on stand, copying press, office printing press with type, Ditmar's lamps, glass cupboards, office seats dressing and washhand tables, China matting, etc.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Foras Road, next to the New Market, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glasswares, kerosine-oil hanging and table lamps, pictures, table ornaments, a collection of China and other flowerpots, 1 D. B. gun, nearly new American cooking stove with chimney, kerosine-oil cooking stove, &c., the property of F. ROWLAND, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite the Art Gallery, (where the things have been removed for sale) the valuable and neat made teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts and others, best platedware, crockery and glassware, windproof, lamps, etc., the property of J. O'CONNELL, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hinks' Lamp Depot, Medows Street, Fort, opposite Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging lamps of various descriptions, table and standing lamps, of elegant designs, glass hall lamps, fancy paper shades, punkha protectors, wicks, chimneys, burners, founts, etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th Sept., 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

SALE OF RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST of the following property, situate at Gogari Moholla or Paydhoni Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

By order of the second mortgagee Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Ghorvala and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaik Abdoolla bin Mahomed Coachman, Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., (Auctioneers) will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the 17th day of September, inst., at 4 p.m. In pursuance of the power of sale given in the second mortgage dated the 31st day of May 1896 :—

All the right title and interest of the said mortgagee in the following property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Gogari Moholla or Paydhoni Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 72 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 875, Collector's New No. 2038, old survey No. 1655 and new survey No. 954, and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No. 43, and now under C Ward No. 6211, and Street No. 135-137, and bounded as follows (i.e.)—On the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Gogari Moholla or Paydhoni Street, on the north by the houses of Abdool Rahim bin Hassam, and on the south by the house of Hajee Golam Mahomed Gafoor, and the said premises is now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th September, 1896.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 100,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH; ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

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Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco
Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, making interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited),
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...s rises, 5h., 48m. Sun sets, 6h., 3m. High water, ...29m., 4-2a. Low water, 10-24m., 10-20a.
...nks closed: Parsee Holiday.
Y.M.C.A., Apollo Bander, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Wilson College Literary Society: Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar's lecture on "Individualism and Liberty in matters of Social Progress," 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bahaduri and Clan Drummond left the dock on Saturday.

GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game with the Rangers, this evening, at 5-15, sharp. Gentlemen are requested to be punctual.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE DIGNATARY.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Nepaul Army, accompanied by seven followers, arrived in Bombay, on Friday last, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow, at Walkeswar Road.

BURGLARY AT A PLEADER'S OFFICE.—Mr Hugh Sealy, pleader, residing at Carnac Road, has reported to the police that his office, at Picket Road, was broken into some time during Thursday night, and a small time-piece, of the value of Rs 2-8, stolen therefrom.

THEFT AT THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.—Mr. W. Stevens, residing at the Great Western Hotel, has reported to the police the theft of two notes for £ 10 each, and forty-eight sovereigns, from his box. Certain individuals in whose presence the complainant opened the box to take out the money are suspected.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY PUBLIC LECTURES.—The fifth and the last lecture of the present series will be delivered by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar B.A., LL.B. on "Individualism and Liberty in matters of Social Progress," in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, at 5-45 p.m., to-day. The Honourable Sir Charles Farran, Kt., Chief Justice, has kindly consented to take the chair.

RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Marian Pascoal, a Native Christian mill-hand, residing at Worlee, went to visit some relations at Dharavie and Lower Mahim, on the night of the 10th instant, and took so much liquor that he did not remember reaching home, but on getting up on the following morning, he discovered his watch and chain, and a silver waist chain, of the aggregate value of Rs. 15, stolen from his person.

HIS EXPERIENCE OF JAIL.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Cassum Mahomed, a notorious criminal, was brought up on a charge of picking the pocket of a passer-by in a public street. The accused pleaded guilty, but requested his Worship to deal with him leniently, because by his frequent visits to the jail he had been considerably weakened, and was now unfit to do any more hard labour. The magistrate convicted him on the evidence before the court, and sentenced him to 21 months' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that he would next time be committed to the Sessions.

DEATH OF MR. DAYABHAI TAPIDAS.—A correspondent writes:—The death of Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas occurred, at the age of 63, of fever and cough, the other evening, at his residence, at Bhooleshwar. The deceased was the grandson of Seth Tribhovandas Lukhmichand, a well-known family of Surat, possessing immense wealth some thirty years ago. The Shire's temple of Lilkanth was built at Ashwanikumar by the deceased's father, Seth Tapidasbhai, whose name is revered amongst the inhabitants of Surat. Sadavart is still given to Verajees at Lilkanth. Seth Tapidasbhai passed the latter part of his life, about twenty years, as a Jairajya, laying aside all worldly pleasures. He died in the year 1876, leaving four sons, all of whom are now dead. The deceased was a good counsellor, and a devout worshipper of Shiv. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and three sons, Messrs. Rangildas, Laldas and Ishwardas, to lament his death.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Friday afternoon, a townsman, while passing by the Mustan tank, noticed the dead body of a human being floating on the surface of the water in the tank, and gave information about it to Inspector Walton, at the Clare Road police station. Inspector Walton proceeded to the tank, and had the body removed. It appeared to be that of a Hindu woman of labouring class, and of about eighteen years of age. It was dressed in a black saree and green silk cholie, and there were on her wrists two brass and six glass bangles. There was a copper armlet round the neck, an emblem generally worn by persons suffering from fevers. The body appeared to be healthy and stout, and must have been in water about six hours. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, near the Mustan tank, on view of the body, when the jury on the evidence brought in an open verdict.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—There has been a marked break in the weather here for over a fortnight, and the crops which were reported to have been damaged are greatly improved. It is just the time when rain is wanted, but while it is hot during the day, the nights are cooled with a cold wind that sweeps over the city.—A daring robbery was committed at Ghadechi, a few days ago, someone making a haul of a box containing cheques and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500. Police enquiry resulted in the finding of the box near the Boar Talao minus the cash, Rs. 239, but no clue to the perpetrators has been discovered.—A Koli woman reported the theft of her anklets to the police. It appears that she and women went to work in the house, leaving her anklets on a cot outside. In the meantime, a mendicant came to receive alms, and seeing the anklets lying on the cot, walked away with them.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Kala Chowkie road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Narayen Babaji, a mill-labourer, aged twenty-five, residing at that locality. About two months and a-half ago, deceased arrived in Bombay from his native village, Wai, in search of employment, and was working as a labourer in a mill. A fortnight previous to his arrival here he was bitten by a dog on the right hand, and he once showed the tooth-marks to a relative of his in Bombay. The wounds appeared to have healed up, and Narayen attended his work regularly. About a week ago he complained of giddiness, which continued increasing from day to day, and on Friday last he commenced to bark like a dog, gnashing his teeth, and became so violent that if anyone went near him, he attempted to bite him. Consequently, he was locked up in a room, where he raved until 3 o'clock on the following morning, when he died. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was returned by the jury.

DEATH OF AN INVETERATE DRUNKARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Mombadavie, touching the death of Dhunji Donger, aged fifty years, a blacksmith, residing with his wife and cousin, at Nagdavie Street. Deceased was a habitual drunkard, and spent all his earnings in drinking. About 2 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, Dhunji returned home drunk, and about a couple of hours afterwards he went out again, and was not seen alive since. A search was made for him by his wife and cousin during the night, but he could not be traced. About 6 o'clock, on the following morning, a hack victoria driver noticed the dead body of a human being floating on the surface of the water on the eastern corner of the Mombadavie Tank, with face downward. The driver gave information to the police, and the latter had the body removed out of the tank. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was entirely naked. On this information being circulated throughout the town, deceased's wife came forward and identified the body as that of her husband, Dhunjee. The deceased when last seen was dressed in a bundee and a dhotur, none of which was found on his person when removed out of the tank. It was stated that he used to go to the tank to bathe. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in the above tank, but under what circumstances he was drowned there was no evidence to show.

SMART ARREST OF A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Moore charged Oomirudeen Gowskhan, a Mahomedan, resident of Shikarpur, lately a servant in the employ of Rahinoo Jan, a dancing girl employed in a native theatre, with theft, as a servant, of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 398, the property of his mistress, who resides on the first floor of a house, at Arab Lane, Grant Road. About half-past 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, the prosecutrix left home, and went to Mr. Mahomedali's Theatre, at Grant Road, where she has been employed as a dancing girl, leaving the accused, who was her domestic servant, in charge of the room. Taking advantage of her absence, accused broke open her locked box, and having extracted therefrom gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 398, tied them in a bundle, and having placed it in a victoria, drove towards the Victoria Terminus, intending to leave Bombay for up-country. But while the accused was driving along the Musjid Bunder Road "en route" to the Bori Bunder station, a policeman doing duty on the road stopped the conveyance, and questioned him as to where he was driving to at that hour, and what the bundle in the ghary contained. As the accused could not give a satisfactory explanation, the policeman arrested him, and on examining the bundle he found that it contained ornaments. The accused then made a statement and took the police to the house of his mistress, who arrived from the theatre, at 3 o'clock on the following morning and identified the property as her own. Accused denied the offence, but his Worship sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

H. H. THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR AT THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL.—His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Rampur, who has been for the past few weeks staying in Bombay, paid a visit to the Anjuman-i-Islam English School, at Hornby Road, yesterday afternoon. About 1 o'clock his Highness, in company of his Prime Minister, Mr. Mahomed Isackkhan, Mr. Sher Alikhan, Private Secretary, and Major Afzul Khan, Commander of the Rampur Forces, and Mr. Ameroodin Tyabji, drove to the school, where, on alighting, the Nawab and his staff were received cordially by the following gentlemen: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Nuzmoodin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Khairaz, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail, Ameeroodin Tyebji, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, and others. His Highness was taken over the different classes, which he inspected, and made inquiries about the text-books, numbers of the boys taking education in each class, &c., and expressed his satisfaction in the general arrangement. The Nawab was then taken up stairs into the hall, where a fairly large gathering of Mahomedan gentlemen had assembled, amongst them being Messrs. Moulvi Abdul Rahim, Moulvi Mahomed Yusuf Khan-Khaci, Nawab Mustafa Ali Khan, Mr. Jaffer Ali, and others. After his Highness had taken his seat, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji welcomed the Nawab in a few choice words, and thanked him for the trouble he had taken in visiting the school, by way of encouraging the Mahomedan education. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk then addressed the assembly at some length, laying particular stress upon the financial condition of the Anjuman, and the good work it had been doing. He also dwelt upon the great interest the Nawab Sahib has been taking in matters educational, and made a special mention of the liberality that his Highness had shown towards female education. After this a eulogistic poem was recited in Urdu by Mr. Jaffer Ali, and presented to his Highness. The Nawab Sahib then thanked the president and the members of the Anjuman for according him such a warm welcome, and summed up with an announcement of a donation of Rs 5,000 towards the funds of the Madresa, and an annual grant of Rs 600 from the Rampur State for scholarships. The president then garlanded the Nawab Sahib, and the meeting terminated with the distribution of flowers and rose-water.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

PRESENTATION ON BOARD THE R. I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

On Sunday, the 23rd ultimo, on board the R. I. M. S. Lawrence, at Bussorah, the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal and certificate were presented to Sheik Ebrahim, 2nd class Lascar, for having effected a rescue from drowning. The circumstances of the case were as follows:—On the 1st December 1895, at Bussorah, one of the crew employed in the boats hanging on the davits missed his footing and fell overboard, striking his head against one of the open ports in his fall and being stunned. He would in all probability have been drowned, had not Sheik Ebrahim jumped overboard and seized him, holding him up till a boat picked them up. Two life buoys had been thrown to him from the ship but he missed both. The tide was running ebb about two knots at the time and carried the life buoys away. The presentation took place in the presence of the officers and crew of the vessel, who assembled on the quarter-deck. Lieutenant-Commander A. Piffard, R. I. M., in presenting the medal and certificate to Sheik Ebrahim, narrated the circumstances under which they were granted, and said that it gave him great pleasure to be the means of recompensing a brave deed. He drew attention to the fact that the scene of the presentation was the very scene of the exploit. He then described the nature of the Society that awarded the medal, and informed the crew that H. M. the Queen-Empress was the patron. After explaining the inscriptions on the medal he pinned it on the man's right breast. The ceremony was then brought to a conclusion with three cheers for the recipient.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY NEXT.

EVENT No. 1.—Tent-pegging. Competitors to knock polo ball off post with butt end of spear, reverse spear and take peg. Peg will be 30 yards from post.

Event No. 2.—Jumping for Ponies.

Event No. 3.—Bucket and Ball Race. Competitors to place three polo balls into three buckets at a gallop.

Event No. 4—Croquet Stakes, Ladies' Nomination. Competitors to ride a given course, carrying croquet mallet to nominator, who must play a given croquet course. Competitor doing course in shortest time to win. One second will be added for each stroke lady takes to play the course.

Event No. 5—Horse Scurry.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the above company was held, on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao, the sole liquidator, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman read to the meeting the following liquidator's report:—

Gentlemen,—In the last meeting, held on the 12th day of September 1895, I reported that all the property, moveable and immoveable, had been duly made over to the new company, but the formal conveyances remained to be executed. On examining the documents of title, I found that one of the moveable properties remained in the name of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, and our solicitors have since communicated with the solicitors of the executors, and sent a draft conveyance for their approval, and I think that within a short time the said property will be conveyed to the names of the trustees of the new company, appointed under clause 107 of the memorandum and articles of association. Draft assurances of the other two properties have been prepared and they also will be conveyed to the said trustees. I hope I will submit my final accounts within a short time.

The above liquidator's report was approved and adopted. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the sole liquidator, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao, for his satisfactorily carrying the liquidation without any remuneration. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 9th September 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 5th Sept. 1896 ..	8,625,900
Balance to be remitted from 6th September 1896 to 31st March 1897	7,874,100

THE Myitkyina District to the north of Bhamo has an unenviable notoriety for violent crime and it assumes strange shapes at times. A village at feud with another heard of a contemplated raid. In self-defence the villagers took the offensive against their foes, and their action is thus tersely described in the official Report:—"They forestalled them by capturing practically the whole family which 'owned' the feud. Their primary intention was to bring their captives into Myitkyina, but they were persuaded by the headman's widow to take a bolder course. Accordingly they laid three of their captives (two men and a woman) in a row and hired an assassin to cut their heads off. They were preparing to sell the two remaining prisoners as slaves when they were arrested." History does not say what became of the blood-thirsty widow. The Kachins like the Karens are given to belief in witchcraft, and they are just as partial to summary methods in dealing with workers in magic. Three brothers were suspected of causing the death of their enemies by supernatural means: a whole village combined, hired an assassin and two of the men were murdered in cold blood. The Kachins have long memories, and an extraordinary story is told of the manner in which they remember past events. Two of our sepoys deserted and found their way into the Sana country. They were killed at sight, and the Kachins had to go back to the murder of Margery to justify their conduct. It appeared that some Kachins were arrested by Chinese officials after that traveller's death, and were executed for supposed complicity in the crime. Their relatives considered that the sepoys should pay the blood-penalty and hence they were killed. It was admitted that the Chinese had been directed to release the two Kachins on the representation of a British officer, who could not identify them as members of the gang who murdered Margery, but it was argued that their death was indirectly due to the energy of our representatives in pressing the Chinese for reparation. Any sepoys who may desert in the Kachin country are likely to have short shrift if the tribesmen thus treasure up their revenge. The wonder is that more murders are not committed, but our officers are gradually getting the tribesmen under control, and every year will probably witness a decrease in serious crimes.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRON, CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON:)

SUIT AGAINST A MUNICIPALITY FOR AN INJUNCTION.

PATEL PANACHAND GIRDHAR AND OTHERS VS. THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

THIS was a second appeal from the decision of Mr. G. McCorkell, District Judge of Ahmedabad. Plaintiffs in this suit prayed for an injunction restraining the defendant-Municipality from removing a certain "chora" and "parabdi" specified in the plaint, alleging that the "parabdi" stood upon the ground belonging to the Panch inhabitants of the Hanuman Street; that there had stood an old "parabdi," which was recently rebuilt, and which the defendant-Municipality had attempted to remove without giving them notice. Defendant replied, "inter alia," that the suit was bad for want of notice under section 48 of the District Municipal Act, that the land in dispute belonged to the Municipality and not to the plaintiffs, and that the Municipality had authority to remove the building under sections 33 and 75 of the Municipal Act. The Joint Second-Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad passed a decree for plaintiffs, awarding the injunction claimed. In appeal the District Judge of Ahmedabad reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and dismissed plaintiff's suit, holding that the suit was bad for want of notice to the defendant, and that plaintiffs had not established their ownership of the land in dispute. Against this decision of the District Court plaintiffs preferred this appeal to the High Court. Mr. Gampat S. Rao, appeard for the appellants and plantiffs; and the Eon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad for the respondent and defendants.

Sir Charles Farran, in delivering the courts interlocutory decision, said: The objection to this suit based on section 48 of Bombay Act II of 1884 was not pressed in argument by Mr. Chimanlal. It is clear that a suit for an injunction to restrain a Municipality from removing a certain building or construction is not an action "for anything done, or purporting to have been done in pursurance of the Act. We turn then to the merits. Apart from the provisions of section 33 of Bombay Act VI of 1873 it cannot, we think, be disputed that it is only if the site of the Chora and Parabdi are vested in the Municipality as a public street, that this body is empowered, whether by section 42 or by any other section, to take steps for their removal. Section 17 specifies the property vested in the Municipality, and it is contended that the ground in dispute—namely, the site on which the Chora and Parabdi are erected—forms part of a public street. The question, then, to be determined is whether such sight forms part of a public street. The learned District Judge has discussed the question whether the recess in which the Chora and Parabdi stand is a public street though he has not arrived at any very clear decision on the point. But he has not considered whether, supposing the recess to be a public street, the site of the Chora and Parabdi forms part of such street. "Prima facie" the site is the property of the persons who are adding the Chora, have complied with the exclusion of the public—"The Secretary of State for India in Council vs. Jethabhai" (I. L. R., 17 Bom. p. 293). They have apparent possession and are presumably the owners till the contrary is proved (section 110, Evidence Act). But it may be shown that previous to the recent construction or re-construction of the Chora the site on which it now stands formed part of the public street. That is a question of fact on which we can come to no decision. It is alleged that there was an old Chora of which only foundations remained. It is also alleged that the post on which the Parabdi stands has always been there. If these allegations are proved there can be no doubt the difficulty of proving the site to be part of the public street will be increased. The site of an old Chora which had been abandoned for a number of years might possibly be found to have been left so long unoccupied by its owners as to raise a presumption of dedication to the public or the public might have acquired a right of way over it; but facts necessary to support either of these conclusions would have to be established, and in the case of a small plot of land the proof of acts of user by the public would probably be difficult. However this may be, as the site is now covered by a Chora, it is for the Municipality, which alleges it to form part of the public street, to prove facts from which it can be inferred that the allegation is correct. There are other points too in regard to which findings are necessary to enable us to dispose of the case. In the lower Court it was contended for the Municipality that the Chora had been recently constructed without notice under section 33, and that, therefore, irrespective of title to the ground, it had a right to remove it. The Subordinate Judge held that the Parabdi did not interfere with the public safety, health or convenience, and that, therefore, the Municipality were not justified in exercising the discretionary power given them by Clause 3 of section 33. He also held that as upon the evidence on record it appeared that the disputed Parabdi and Chora had been built upon the site of the old Parabdi and Chora, no notice was necessary under section 33, Clause 1, and the Municipality was consequently not justified under that section in ordering their removal.—"Kishnaji Municipality of Nagaon (I. L. R. 18 Bom. p. 547). Against this decision no very distinct objection was taken in the points of appeal to the District Court, but as the question was apparently raised in the 3rd issue and decided in the affirmative, we have to determine it. We are unable to agree with the Subordinate Judge that, assuming the plaintiffs to have built without notice and assuming that under the circumstances of the case notice was necessary under section 33 before building, it was not within the discretion of the Municipality to order the removal of the Chora if it thought a proper case had been made out. The discretion of taking action or otherwise under the 3rd Clause of Section 33 is vested in the Municipality which alone can determine whetner or not the removal of a building erected contrary to the provisions of section 33 is or is not a measure likely to promote the public convenience (vide Section 24, Clause 21). If the Municipality adopts the proper procedure no Court can review its decision on the ground that in the opinion of the Court the removal of the building is not likely to promote public convenience. The Legislature has confided to the Municipality, and the Municipality alone the duty of deciding what measures within its legal powers are for the public convenience, and its discretion is not subject to control by the Courts—vide Allcroft vs. Lord Bishop of London (A. C. (1891), p. 666). As to the second ground on which the Subordinate Judge considered that no order for removal could be made under section 33—namely, that the Chora was built entirely on old foundations—we refrain from expressing any opinion until the District Judge has formed his conclusion on the facts and has applied to them of the law.* Assuming that notice under Clause 1 of section 33 ought to have been given to the Municipality before the Chora was constructed the question remains whether the Municipality has given due notice of removal under Clause 3. Mr. Chimanlal contended that the notice to Vithal Panachand had been accepted as sufficient, but until it is found either that the notice to Vithal has been accepted as sufficient or for some reason is sufficient or that notice has been duly served as provided in section 70, it is impossible to see how the Municipality can be justified at present in removing the Chora. We do not know the facts which must be ascertained by the District Judge. They may be important in determining whether in case an injunction is granted it should be of permanent effect or merely of temporary effect until the Municipality has followed the procedure prescribed by law. Lastly, supposing the procedure in section 33 to be inapplicable and supposing it to be found that site of the Chora is part of a public street it has to be found whether the Municipality has given sufficient notice of removal to satisfy the requirements of section 42. But as no form of notice is prescribed it is probable that if there was sufficient notice of removal for purpose of section 33 it would equally suffice for the purposes of section 42. We shall, however, be in a better position to decide the whole case when the facts are before us. We now send down the following issues: 1. Whether it is proved that the site of the Chora and Parabdi forms part of a public street? 2. Whether before the recent construction or re-construction of the Chora notice to the Municipality was required under the first clause of section 33? 3. Whether notice by the Municipality requiring removal of the Chora and Parabdi whether (a) under section 33, Clause 3, or (b) under section 42 has been duly given or accepted as sufficient? As on the first of these issues neither the parties nor the Courts appear to have noticed the necessity for determining whether the actual site (as distinguished from the recess in which it is situated) was part of a public street, we think it fair to allow fresh evidence to be given. The findings of the District Court should be returned within four months.

IT has long been foreseen, remarks a contemporary, that the demarcation of the Khyber-Kunar section of the frontier would give rise to difficulties. The line as laid down in the maps attached to the Durand treaty passes through the Mohmand country, dividing it into two parts, and one set of the clans would remain under the Amir and the other come under British influence. Great concessions were made by the Indian Government to His Highness in the Kafiristan direction, the Bashgol valley being ceded to him, and it might have been expected that he would have been reasonable in the matter of the Mohmands, but Abdur Rahman seems to have argued that if he could score in one direction owing to mistakes due to topographical errors in the maps of unexplored tracts, he might gain some advantage by disputing the paper boundary in another, and he has consequently claimed dominion over the whole of the Mohmand country even to Michni. Hence negotiations have been long in coming to a head.

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PHILOSOPHY OF THEISM.

ON Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Wilson College literary society a lecture was delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, in the hall of the college, the subject being, Philosophy of Theism. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan was called to the chair. The hall was well filled by the audience. In the course of the lecture which was read on behalf of the learned Judge by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar it was remarked:—

Nearly three thousand years ago, in one of the primeval forests of Northern India, Bhrigu, the son of Varun, approached his father, and entreated him to teach him what Bramha was—that Bramha from which all beings sprung into existence, that which keeps them alive when born, and that to which they tend, and in which they are finally absorbed. His father, Varun, told him at first that Bramha was Food, as Food generated life and sustained it after birth, and finally on decay resolved itself into the food of other generations of life and being. Bhrigu long pondered over the matter, but was not satisfied with the finality or sufficiency of the explanation. He again approached his father with the same question, and he was successively told that Bramha was the Breath of life that Bramha was the Mind, that Bramha was self-conscious Reason. None of these answers stood the test of Brigu's further thought, and finally he was told that Bramha was the Joy and the blessedness which pervaded the universe; and this reply satisfied the deepest cravings of the young student. These three stages of thought, the first stage representing Sat absolute existence as the cause of all inanimate or animate matter, second 'Chit'—identifying it with mind and self-conscious reason, and the third 'Ananda', as the source of all joy and blessedness, these three stages represent the three different phases of thought, which have dominated over men's minds throughout history. If there has been any feature of our national history which has been its glory and its reward for much suffering, it is the firm belief that not what a man hath, but what a man is, or can become, constitutes his real wealth. This is the protest which Indian thought has raised from all time, and which, it will continue to raise to the end of time. The contrary view derives also no support from the highest Christain or European ideals before us. The whole mission of Christianity and civilization is meaningless for those, who read in it nothing but the progress of physical comforts, and in the means of realizing them. On this point, as in others, the highest teaching of the two religions is identically the same. The hand of God in History is but dimly seen by those who cannot recognize in the contact of European with eastern thought a higher possibility for the future of both races. Already the morning dawn is upon us, and we can see glimpses of the bright future reflected in our ability to see and appreciate each others' strength and excellence. Not to refer to the Theosophical movement, have we not seen before our eyes the fact that for the first time after many centuries of stagnation, Indian preachers are reciprocating in other lands the sympathy which sends to our shores the many thousand missionaries who have labored among us for generations to spread the truth as they understand it. The labors of English and German Professors are taking a new turn, and the foundations of the Gifford and Hibbert series of lectures, and the holding of the Parliament of religions, these are not events which we can afford to ignore or which it will profit us to pass by unheeded.

THE PROBLEM OF THEISM.

What, then, is the problem which the Philosophy of Theism proposes to solve? This is how Dr. Fraser puts it:—What is the deepest and truest interpretation that can be put by man upon the immeasurable actuality with which he is brought in contact and collision ever since he becomes percipient and self-conscious. In what sort of environment, and for what purpose do I exist. What is this universe for ever changing the appearances it presents to me? What is the origin and outcome of this endless flux? Is the principle which finally determines all events reasonable and trustworthy or chaotic and misleading, that must man for ever remain ignorant about this and unable to adapt himself to it? What light can enlighten me upon my present duties or my final destiny as part of this mysterious whole. The eminently human character of these questions will be at once perceived by those who are blinded to their importance. If there was no human element in them, or as our forefathers said, if there was no Ras in them, it is hardly intelligible why the highest thought of man in all ages and countries have been busy over this mystery. It is our highest privilege that we feel the full force of this mystery and are drawn towards it. This is the highest fruition of humanity and its final goal. The awe it inspires is the seed of all religion. The devotion of the mind to this study of the Infinite is the working force of philosophy. The successive steps towards this knowledge constitutes the hierarchy of science. The existence of evil and sin here below and the contemplation of death and what becomes of us after death, inspire by the human character of such studies and make us pause, with Shakespeare, to consider if death is sleep, or a dream, or else only a shuffling off of the mortal coil. Both individual and social well-being depend upon the answer we give to this question of questions. It dominates morals, it shapes our legislation and the practical art of government. In the words of the Upanishada, if there be no spirit of joy overruling the Universe, how can we live and breathe in this world of life? The first quality of matter is inertia, so our senses tell. This inertia is overcome by force outside it, and what is this force or energy is still as much a mystery as the mystery of mind and spirit. Why should the molecules be attracted and repelled in a particular way through all time and space. And then, if mind and spirit is left out of view how comes it that this causal combination of molecules results in the ascending scale of—first of life, next of conscious life, further on of thought, and self-consciousness and responsible will, which does not come within the domain of chances, but is guided by purpose which is the negation of chances. This philosophy thus fails to interpret nature where it most needs rational interpretation. The anthropomorphic conception of a patriarchal God is more intelligible than this materialistic conception of nature without a Providence over-ruling it to accomplish purposed ends. Society, law, morals, poetry and art, not more than theology thus become anachronisms or solecisms, if man and nature are interpreted, as chance combinations of molecules brought out without purpose and both liable to be dis-served by chances at any future. Man feels instinctively that this story is not a rational interpretation of the order he sees in the universe. He then falls back on himself, and begins to think that there is no truth in this universal flux of things about him, and that the only reality is himself. Things exist for him only, because he perceives them. Outside his perception of form and colour, primary and secondary qualities, things have no existence in themselves, and from this the inference is drawn that the only real existence is the individual soul. Homo Mensura becomes the rule of thought. It is a useful guide within certain limits, but when pushed too far it becomes self-destructive. Self-consciousness may be a good reason for his certain belief that he exists, but it is hardly sufficient to make him equally assured that the external world and matter force and obey any laws or enjoys permanence outside his changing consciousness about it. Science thus becomes impossible, when scientific truths have no basis except in the fiction of his brain, and even sensient beings like himself have no existence independently of his belief about them. This comes out logically as the result of any philosophy which makes the individual soul the final and only measure of being.

THE THEORY OF EUROPEAN PANTHEISTS.

The European pantheists, while asserting that God was the only substance, the only reality, under the changing appearances of all finite things and persons, fall into the error of consubstantiating this reality with all material things and all individual minds making it co-extensive with them so that whatever is predicable of them is equally predicable of the reality. The absolute reality is thus at once infinite and finite, the substance and the mode, un-differentiated and determined in necessary forms. This error has been avoided in the Indian forms of pantheism as formulated by the great Acharyas. This complete effacement of individual things and persons, and the apprehension of separate appearances as being only an illusion of the imagination ends in regarding the absolute reality itself to a being of two dimensions only, extension and thought, the Sat and Chit of our philosophy. There is no room for the higher spiritual manifestation of Anand, without which God is an empty substance, without any spiritual relations towards his creatures, these last being only illusory manifestations of his substance. Pantheism thus ends in becoming, like naturalism or materialism, an interpretation of what we see around us, which fails to satisfy our intelectual, moral and spiritual perceptions. We are conscious of our freedom as well as dependence. We are conscious of our sense of right and wrong and our responsibility for self-determined action. When the infinite is thus allowed to swallow up all finite existence in time, space, and causation, the result is that there is no succession in time and space, and that there is nothing like cause and effect. Nothing happens but only exists eternally and necessarily. Nothing is originated or changed. There is no perfection or imperfection, nothing good or evil in men and things. In short, the undifferentiated and impersonal unity which extreme pantheism teaches, is an interpretation of the universe to which the conditions of our self-conscious being can never permanently be reconciled, and this unity must always remain a more or less curious speculation with little permanent hold on the head or heart of men except in moments of poetic or mystic ecstacy, in which both in Europe and India pantheism finally sublimates. The threefold postulates of existence are seen to be distinct and yet harmonized together. All attempts to assimilate and reduce them into one absolute existence fail because they are bound to fail. At the same time they are not distinct in the sense of being disjointed parts of a mechanical whole. They are one and yet they are many. Nature and man each have definite relations of subordination to the great Infinite which rules over them and harmonizes them, and the discovery of these subordinate relations is the special domain of the philosophy of Theism. Even agnostic philosophers have admitted the existence of power and wisdom, beauty and benevolence as manifested in the operations of nature. In the infancy of science, this power and purpose was conceived as not the work of a single unseen agency and will but as the play of good and bad deities, Devtas, angels, spirits, and ghosts, the god and goddesses of mythology, of tribal and local origin which had larger powers and more subtle influence over nature than man. This stage of science naturally led to polytheism and to idolatry. It obtains still in this and other countries among people who can not understand the universal harmony of nature's laws as science discloses it. Later on science taught men to classify these agencies into good and bad angels, Devas and Daityas. Aharman and Ahurmast. A hierarchy of gods bigger and smaller under the banners of the principles of good and evil, was thus evolved, and it is best seen in the early faith of the Parsis and Hindus and has left its stamp on the Mahomedan and Christian systems of faith. Finally with the triumphs of scientific investigation, the idea dawned upon men's mind of the world of nature and man being pervaded by one power and wisdom and purpose which superseded the old gods and goddesses and the division of good and evil principles. This was the work of Theism. This God was not as in the olden forms of deism, apprehended as a being among other beings, a fashioner or mechanician setting the watch in motion from outside. But a God immanent in everything and over-ruling the universe, a God who was not exhausted by the limits of his work, but was in the words of the Purushsukta bigger than the Infinite universe and encircling as he did the creator world of matter and man, exceeded it on all sides. It was the peculiar glory of the Upanishads to have discoursed of such a God.

THE SUPER-HUMAN ELEMENT.

A man has a super-human element in him. The distinguishing feature in man is his self-conscious reason and his volition which is free to act or not to act within certain well-defined limits. Free volition can hardly be said to be present in brute creation. They are solely guided by their instincts and impulses, and are not in the strict sense of the word responsible for their actions. Man alone possesses a sort of delegated feedom to choose between right and wrong, between good and evil. He alone has the power of self-determination and of being a causal agent. These distinguishing features constitute his highest glory and his greatest responsibility. They furnish the bases of all law and government, morals, and manners, social and family arrangements, literary and scientific culture and finally of religion and worship. He is not a mere creature of necessity, not a mere diagonal result of opposite forces acting upon him as is the rest of the world including even the brute-creation. Man thus occupies a higher plane of being and the question arises how this higher existence is subordinated to the over-ruling Providence which regulates the universe including man as a physical being. In man's case his spiritual relation with this universal soul are manifest by the sense of conscience in him which makes him feel that he is responsible for the proper exercise of his delegated freedom. He feels that the spirit immanent in the universe about him manifests His presence in him through this faculty of conscience which accuses him when he goes wrong, and helps and guides him when he is on the right path. The bitter remorse he feels when he demeans himself, and the sense of satisfaction which rewards him when he does his duty, are the connecting links between his Soul and the spirit he realises as the soul of his soul. It is this communion which opens to him the gates of another and higher world where love and justice reign supreme. Intelligent, self-originated volition under obligations of duty and sense of personal responsibility, this is in the case of man the divine, i.e., the super-human and supernatural element in him. This ethical and personal conception of man's relations with the universal soul is a higher revelation than what nature discloses, and this is the realm where faith and knowledge join hand to hand or rather knowledge becomes faith which elevates man from mortal into immortal existence. Though we cannot know all that we might wish to know about these mysteries, these revelations of man and nature teach us that the deepest and truest insight man can have about the outside world is that it is the immediate manifestation of the divine or infinite person in moral relations to imperfect persons who are undergoing intellectual and spiritual elevation in divine surroundings. At the same time God is not to be conceived as merely man made infinite in his qualities and without his imperfections. This was the error of Bhudism which elevated the wise man above the old mythological Gods and even displaced the spirit from the universe. This is the form of idolatory against which all religions have raised their protests and in none more emphatically than in the Aryan system of faith. The Upanishads have said that he who thinketh that he knoweth God doth not know Him, while he who thinks that he doth not know Him, knoweth him. From Him the speech of man recoileth in despair how to describe Him. The mind of man cannot grasp it, Only through faith, hope and love can. He be approached. This is the teaching of

NATURAL THEISM.

It has to be supplemented by further revelations of God in history which form the basis of all historical religions and religious movements. Historical revelations of Theism must differ from one another according to the circumstances of the age and country in which they occurred. Their historical surroundings are, however, destined in course of time to fade in importance as their work of national education is accomplished, and they converge together towards the attainment of the end which is the real goal which they are all intended to reach. Alone in all the countries of the world, India has had the privilege of witnessing this convergence of historical faiths actively at work without losing its own individual characteristics. With her revelation has not ceased at any point of time. The stream has flowed and still continues to flow in the lives and teaching of every saint and prophet of this or of other lands. From the worship of the elements personified, Indian Theism, or as I have elsewhere called it the Bhagvat Dharm, developed into the worship of the power which rules over the elements. This power then became clothed with ethical and moral grandeur, banishing the old god and elements into a lower order of beings and Devtas Deities. The capacities of the human soul next attracted attention and the Upanishads the divine nature of the soul was first formulated and carried up even to the point of identity. Then came the Buddhists who strengthened the moral side of our nature and substituted for the old animal sacrifices—the sacrifice of the animal in man as the highest form of worship and the only road to salvation. Next followed the aggressive domination of the Mahomedan faith which had its own purpose in enforcing the claims of strict monotheism not only in intellectual apprehension but in practical conduct and now Christian influences are at work. The power of organisation, active hatred of sin, and indignation against wrong doing in place of resigned indifference, a correct sense of the dignity of man and woman, active philanthropy and a feeling

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12.

A FURTHER decline of 11-16ths in Consols in London is reported by Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening; and Indian Sterling Loan was one per cent. lower, at 118¼; but French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103; with Paris Exchange on London unaltered, at fcs. 25·15¼. The Bank of England rate remained at 2½ per cent.; but the market rates of discount were further put up 1/8th both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅝ and 1 7-8ths, respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 5-16ths per cent., to £63 11-16ths. The price of Bar Silver was 1-8th lower, at 30 3-8ths per oz.; and in New York, the metal 3-8ths cent cheaper, at 65 5-8ths cent per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·84 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2d. per rupee. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £130,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold to this port, and £10,000 of each metal to Calcutta.

To-day, another heavy drop, say of 7 1-16ths per cent. has taken place in the English Funds at 110⅜; and Rentes in Paris have declined ¼ per cent., to 102½; Exchange on London being a centime higher, at fcs. 25·15¼. Indian Sterling Loan has fallen another one per cent. on London to 117½. The market rates of discount have again been raised 1-8th per cent., to 1 7-8 on short London Bills, and 2 per cent. on six months' sight on Indian Bank Paper. 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper has further declined 3-16ths per cent., to £63½. Bar Silver is 3-16d. lower, at 30 3-16d. per oz. in London; and in New York the price has further fallen 5-8 cents, to 65 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent lower, at 4·83¼ dollars.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 36⅛s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, tone of the market firm; and to-day, Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed has been quoted at 37⅛s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 36⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 34⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and for next month, to Havre Antwerp and, Dunkirk, market firm; and Linseed at 32⅛s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening; Surats firmer; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales; inclusive of 300 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-33d., to 4 13-32ds. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-16d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4d. for September deliveries, and 4 29-64d. for January-February. East Indian Cotton was generally 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending on Friday were 9,000 bales larger than for the preceding, at 47,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales more, at 45,000 bales. The week's Imports were 8,000 bales more, at 22,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in Liverpool had decreased by 28,000 bales and stood yesterday at 454,000 bales.

This afternoon, the Cotton market at Liverpool closed easier; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having been 6,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans declined 5-32d. to 4 21-33d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 7-64d. lower, in all positions. Surats also were 1-16d. per lb. lower. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market remained firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-8 cent, to 8⅛ cents per lb.; and December Futures were 34 points lower, at 8·32 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 30,000 bales.

To-day a further decline of 1-8 cent has been established in the price of spot Cotton in New York at 8 5-8 per lb., while December Futures are 15 points lower, at 8·17 cents. The day's Receipts at the Ports are 31,000 bales. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 7,300,000 bales, compared with 7,080,000 bales visible a week ago.

In our local Cotton market, a moderate businesshas been passing to-day in both descriptions, in a steady market and at previous rates. Exporterr are credited with 1,350 bales inclusive of a contract for 200 "Fine" Bengal, of the new crop, for November-December delivery, at Rs. 186, their purchases from old stock having been 300 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 190; 250 Bengal, at Rs. 175-6; 200 each of Ranpore, at Rs. 195; and Chundoor, at Rs. 201; and 100 each of Ujein, at Rs. 188; and Indore, at Rs. 187. The Mills have taken 1,500 bales, consisting of 1,200 Compta, at Rs. 195-8⅛; 200 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 178; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 164½ per candy.

WHEAT has been firm in tone to-day, but with not more than the usual volume of business passing. Prices, however, have advanced 1 to 1¼ anna per cwt., and we now quote as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	4	14	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	4	13	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	4	13	6 "
Red Delhi	4	12	0 "
Hard Yellow	4	10	6 "
Red Ahmedabad	4	11	0 "
Hard Red	4	2	0 "

SEEDS have also become firm to-day; but only the usual moderate quantity has been taken by shippers, and the only movement in prices has been an advance of one anna per cwt. in Rapeseed, the following being now our quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-0 to 6-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	7-11-0 to 7-14-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	7-6-0 to 7-7-0	"
Do. Red do.	6-11-0 to 6-15-0	"
Gingelly, White	43-0-0 to 44-0-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	40-0-0 to 41-0-0	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and we have no fresh business of importance to report. The Iran (s) by Dunkirk and Antwerp is asking 6s. per ton.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,013 bales.
Wheat	3,483 cwts.
Linseed	2,587 "
Rapeseed	3,159 "
Castorseed	5,484 "
Rice	9,955 "

EXCHANGE opened quiet and weaker at 1s. 2 5-32d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little business has transpired either way, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9·32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50	do.

The Banks will be closed on Monday and Tuesday for the Parsee New Year holidays.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at the reduced quotations of 108 3-8 for cash and 108 3-16 for the next settlement for 3½ per Cents. The Account rate declined to 108 1-8, at which some business was done in the Bazaar; but later on it rallied, and touched 108⅛, at which it left off in sympathy with Calcutta.

SHARES have been dull, and the following are the only changes in prices reported:—Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank Rs. 4 lower, Jubilee Mills Rs. 15, China Mills Rs. 10, Queen and Western India Rs. 5 each, and New Berar Press Rs. 5; and Hingoli Rs. 2½ higher.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 13th September, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	12	7	55 p.m.	17	36
Teheran	13	2	17 p.m.	...	19
Suez	13	1	35 p.m.	...	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 13th September, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	38	...	1
" Karachi	...	17	...	3
" Madras	...	11	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MARTEN—September 12, at Bombay, Edwin G. Marten, of the P. & O. S. N. Company, aged 21 years.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HILLS—August 17, at Codagan House, Shrewsbury, the wife of Col G S Hills, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BREWIS—KELLNER—August 25, at St George's, Jesmond, Newcastle, William Parker, son of G R Brewis, of Ellesmere, Newcastle, to Norah, daughter of E W Kellner, C I E, Accountant-General of the Punjaub.

CARDEW—ELGEE—August 20, at St James's, Dover, George Schuyler Cardew, Surgeon-Captain A M S, son of the late Dr Cardew, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army of Bath, to Ethel Marion, second daughter of the late Major-Gen Charles Elgee, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

McMASTER—BARTER—August 18, at the parish church, Berwick-on-Tweed, Reginald Levick-Cambridge, son of the late Joseph McMaster, to Marion Willoby, daughter of the late Christopher Jolliffe Barter, of Tuticorein, India.

DEATHS.

BOLAND—August 19, at Versailles, Major W H R Boland, late B I C S, and Indian Civil Service, aged 54.

ELLIOT—August 23, at Millburn Villa, Joppa, Midlothian, Robert Scott Elliot, late of Cachar, India.

HARDING—August 15, at Ludlow, Elizabeth Fanny, younger daughter of the late Major George Whittall Harding, formerly of the 2nd Bombay Grenadier Regiment of Native Infantry, and of Ludlow, aged 44.

MOXON—August 24, from a cliff accident, Henry Vidal (Univ Coll, Lond), the dearly-loved youngest son of Capt Thomas Moxon, Retired List H M's Indian Army, and of Elizabeth Vidal, his wife, Hillside, Ilfracombe, aged 20.

PALMER—August 23, at 32, Basset-road, North Kensington, Deputy-Surg-Gen William John Palmer, M D, H M Bengal Army (Retired), aged 70.

PINHEY—August 21, at Sylvester House, Eastbourne, suddenly, Robert Hill Pinhey, late Judge of the High Court, Bombay, aged 64.

STUART—August 26, at 25, Kensington Gardens-terrace, Robert Stuart, Knt, Q-C, eldest son of the late Robert Stuart, of Annat, Perthshire, Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and late Chief Justice of the North West Provinces, India, aged 80.

SUTLEFFE—August 21, at Buxted, Sussex, Robert Wolfe Sutleffe, eldest son of the late Robert Rushbrook Sutleffe, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Service.

WALTON—August 22, at 76, Carlisle-mansions, Victoria street, Lieut-Gen Bendyshe Walton, C I E, aged 69.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STEVENS—September 5, at Gaya, the wife of Percy W W Stevens, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STAINFORTH—COOKE—September 9, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J Taylor, Edward Stainforth, of Ranchi, to Catherine Fanny, widow of the late K T Cooke, Royal Indian Marine.

DEATHS.

POPE—September 8, at Magdala Cottage, Darjeeling, Dorothy Frances, the dearly loved and only daughter of T A and M L Pope, aged 7 years and 5 months.

WOODHOUSE—September 4, at Akyab, Burmah, from the effects of fever contracted on duty, Ople Wilmore, the dearly-loved second son of Lieutenant-Colonel Woodhouse, 9th Gurkha Rifles, aged 24 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1896.

IT is in the nature of things that the crisis n the affairs of Turkey and the presence in the Levant of powerful British and French squadrons should suggest the abrogation of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris which close the Dardanelles against the fleets of all the Powers. That the question should be raised by the organ of the German Foreign Office within a few days of the effective speech of the Emperor William declaring that the Czar desires to employ his forces for the defence of civilization and the maintenance of peace is, to say the least, suggestive of an understanding on the subject between the two sovereigns. There is nothing incompatible with such an understanding in the reply of the more or less inspired *North German Gazette* to the article in the Foreign Office organ declaring that any modification of the Treaty in question would be contrary to the principles of German policy. The *Cologne Gazette* would not have been rash enough to state that the time has come to abrogate the clause of the treaty which closes the Dardanelles to the warships of all the Powers except the Porte, if it were not the opinion of the Berlin Foreign Office that the moment is opportune for bringing about a solution agreeable to Russia. There could have been no difficulty in ascertaining, either during the conferences between Prince Lobanoff and the German Ambassador at Vienna, or during the meeting of the two Emperors at Breslau, the motives which induced Russia to acquiesce all these years in a provision which makes the Sultan the jailor of her Black Sea fleet. Those motives are not far to seek. If the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus were made an open water-way to the fleets of the world while Sebastopol was dismantled, and the few men-of-war which had replaced the fleet sunk as a measure of precaution during the Crimean War were of no great account, there would have been nothing to prevent a British fleet looking in upon Odessa or making inquiry about the progress of military works at the "commercial" port of Batoum. The clause of the treaty which kept the Russian fleet in, kept the British fleet out. Matters are changed now that the new ironclads, replacing the "lazy mills with sails" sunk to keep them out of harm's way in the fifties, are sufficiently formidable to take care of themselves, and Sebastopol has been restored to something more than its original strength. It has long been an open secret that in the event of another visit to the *mare clausum* by hostile fleets, the aim of the Russian War Office will be to seize the Bosphorus by a *coup de main* and close the gates to all outsiders.

The Belgian expert, General Brialmont, holds that as matters now are this manœuvre would be easy of accomplishment. That distinguished officer recommended a few years since that two millions sterling should be expended on the fortification of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and he drew up plans for the purpose. The Porte was urged by Great Britain and Germany to proceed with the necessary works without delay. The German General, Von Goltz, and a staff of officers specially selected by the Emperor William were then busy reorganising the Sultan's military forces. The Porte was quite willing to act on this disinterested advice; but when the Russian Embassy became aware of the intention to lay out £2,000,000 on works which from M. Nelidoff's point of view are superfluous, he called attention to the fact that the great part of the war indemnity of 1878 was still unpaid and pressed for an immediate settlement. General Brialmont's plans have never been carried out, and the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are no longer impassable to the Russian Black Sea fleet, nor to the British Mediterranean fleet for that matter. Two years since one of the men-of-war built and launched in the Black Sea formed part of the Russian Mediterranean squadron, and the question was asked how she had come through the forbidden passage. The answer has never been given. Last year, when matters were looking serious after Lord Salisbury's minatory speeches at the Lord Mayor's banquet and at Brighton threatening the Sultan with the "inevitable penalties of gross misgovernment," and the British and Italian fleets were supposed to be contemplating a visit to the Dardanelles, torpedo boats were railed from the Baltic to the Black Sea. It is scarcely possible that the man-of-war seen in the Mediterranean the year before had reversed the process and proceeded by rail to the Baltic, whence of course a few days' steaming would have enabled her to join her consorts in the Mediterranean without any question being asked. The presence of one of the vessels of the Black Sea fleet under the flag of the Rear-Admiral of the Russian Mediterranean Squadron and the transfer by land of torpedo-boats from Cronstadt to reinforce the Black Sea fleet are not the only indications that the Russian Admiralty intend to make unrestricted use of the resources which they have prepared at such heavy sacrifices in the Euxine.

When one of the inspired papers of Germany reminds a colleague at least equally well informed, that a modification of the treaty stipulation closing the Straits to the men-of-war of all the Powers except Turkey is contrary to the principles of German policy, it takes no account of the march of events. The same might have been truly said until the close of last year of the well understood policy of Great Britain. The maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was a cardinal principle of British policy until the idea of a rapprochement with Russia took hold of the public mind. A similar idea almost simultaneously found favour in Berlin. Hence a new orientation of British and German policy alike in respect to the Eastern Question. It is very generally understood that had Russia shown any eagerness in the matter she might have secured—she might still secure—a great deal more than the right of egress and regress from the Black Sea for her imprisoned fleet. She might have arrived at a bound at what has long been supposed to be the chief aim of her secular policy—the possession of Constantinople "with all its consequences," to use the well-known diplomatic formula. The late Prince Lobanoff was actuated by a characteristically Russian respect for the sanctity of treaties. The young Czar apparently concurred with his Minister; and Russia has constantly upheld the right of the Sultan to restore order by the necessary means, first in Armenia and now in Crete. So much self-denial deserves a reward. Russian influence is supreme at Constantinople. Abdul Hamid is grateful for the powerful support which strengthens his resolution to deport from the capital Armenian troublers of the peace ignoring the remonstrances of the British and Italian embassies. By the exercise of an exemplary patience Russia escapes, or at all events postpones, the onerous task of suppressing the splendidly drilled and organised Turkish army prepared with so much care not so long ago by German officers for the special object of resisting an invasion of Turkish territory from the north. The Sultan has at the present moment 42,000 men under arms. They have not been paid for many months; the Turkish soldiers that gave so much trouble in the Shipka Pass and elsewhere in the last war were two years without pay. The one thing that is overlooked by people who urge that England, Russia, or anybody should suppress Abdul Hamid out of hand, is that the bones of Turkey will take a good deal of breaking before the work is finished. By calling out the reserves the regular army can be raised to 700,000 men—no mean force to grapple with and suppress. Russia, taught by the experience of 1877-78, prefers to play a waiting game, that will not prevent getting, or at all events seeking for, a great gain, such as the opening of the Straits to her Mediterranean and Black Sea Squadrons.

AFTER a delay of eight or nine months the Secretary of State, as was to be expected, has approved the proposal made by the Government of India to raise the Paper Currency Reserve from eight to ten crores of Rupees. The step is strictly in accordance with the principles that have governed the management of this reserve. When the issue of a paper currency was first considered by Government thirty-six years ago, it was decided to prescribe a fixed sum as the limit of the reserve, that sum being somewhat less than the smallest aggregate amount of notes which experience had proved to be necessary for the monetary transactions of the country. It was felt that since notes to this amount at least would always be outstanding it would not be necessary to keep coin in reserve for the purpose of cashing them. In consonance with this principle the limit has all along been varied to meet the circumstances of the times, and the maximum sum to be invested in Government securities has been fixed from time to time by legislation. In the first Paper Currency Act—that of 1861—the limit was fixed at four crores. Nine years later, the note circulation having considerably increased, the limit was raised to six crores. The minimum circulation was then 8¾ crores, but it went steadily forward and in 1889 was nearly sixteen crores. Act XV. of 1890 therefore increased the reserve to eight crores. The expansion of the circulation of currency notes has since gone on with undiminished volume, and is now double what it was when this legislation was carried.

The rise has indeed been so rapid that in asking for an expression of opinion from the Chambers of Commerce on the present proposed increase, the Government of India last November expressed doubts as to whether the growth has not been of an abnormal character unlikely to continue at the same high ratio. It was pointed out that during the two previous years the Government balances had been unusually high and a great portion of the excess balances held in the Treasuries in currency notes was included in the circulation. The figures also included the notes held by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, although demands for encashment of these notes are often so large that a considerable portion of them could not be treated as permanently in circulation. Excluding these two factors the circulation of notes is reducible by nearly a third, and has not much exceeded an average of twenty-one crores. But even on this basis the circulation is now fifty per cent. higher than it was when the reserve was last added to. The Finance Department, however, do not consider it necessary to make a proportionate increase in the reserve. Business men generally will share the opinion. In case of need the cash balance at the disposal of the Government of India could be indented upon to add to the currency reserve, and the note would not cease to be convertible even if the currency reserve was exhausted, so long as the Government could spare funds from the general cash balances at disposal. All that is proposed therefore is to raise the reserve by one-fifth, making it ten crores, at which figure the reserve represents about 54 per cent. of the average net circulation. Save in the event, therefore, of a great and unprecedented rush for the discharge of notes—brought about by some sudden lack of confidence in paper money—the proposed increase of securities appears adequate for leaving a stock of coin and bullion sufficient to ensure convertibility of the notes under circumstances that need reasonably be provided for.

The Secretary of State advises the Government to deal with the subject on its own merits, and not allow the settlement of the question to be dependent on the possible effect which the addition of two crores may have on the exchange value of the rupee. Of course Government will not neglect to make due provision to meet any possible contingencies, simply because in so doing exchange may for a time be adversely affected. But prudent statemanship will not ignore the possibility that the substitution of securities for coin in the paper currency reserve, in whatever form it is carried out, must tend to affect sterling exchange. That this fact is kept well in view by the Finance Minister is shown by the assurance that has been given that the powers about to be granted by the Legislature for increasing the reserve by two crores will be used "on some convenient occasion, when it may be possible to carry out the operation without affecting the public market." In all probability the first increase will not exceed one crore, further enhancements being made only if and when circumstances are such as to indicate that sterling exchange would not be unduly disturbed. The Government of India in bringing forward this legislation will have the satisfaction of knowing that representative commercial opinion is on the whole in its favour. The Bombay, Rangoon, and Karachi Chambers of Commerce have all expressed

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

A letter has been published from Lord Rosebery in which he declares that the Turkish massacres are not a Party question, but one of common humanity, and that any responsibility in the matter lies less with the British Government than with the Powers of Europe, with whom the British Government does not appear to be very cordial at present.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE SULTAN.

SEPT. 12.

A letter has appeared from Mr. Gladstone in which he describes the Sultan as a great assassin, and says that all remonstrance with him is useless unless the Powers intended to use coercion in case of need.

THE CRETAN REFORMS.

Georgi Pacha, the present Governor, has been appointed Christian Governor of Crete under the new reform scheme.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

SEPT. 13.

Owing to the bursting of a cylinder in the new gunboat Kosheh the advance of the Nile force has been slightly delayed.

THE MATABELE RISING.

BULUWAYO, SEPT. 11.

Lord Grey, Colonel Sir R. Martin, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes met the leading Chiefs in the Matoppo Hills on the 9th instant, and offered them place if they would surrender their arms and the murderers of the white settlers.

The Chiefs agreed in admitting they were beaten and weary of the war, but needed time for a general surrender.

In the meanwhile skirmishes with the rebels continue in different parts.

INDIANS LEAVING ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 11.

Many of the smaller Indian merchants are leaving here for Bombay.

The Europeans hope that the Government will replace the Askaris by Indian troops.

THE R. A. ANNUAL SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

The Royal Artillery sports concluded yesterday afternoon, on the maidan, near the Gunpowder Factory. Colonel Broadfoot and officers of the R.H.A. and R.A. were "At Home." Amongst those present were Generals Duncan, Gatacre, Spragge, Curties, Prince Francis of Teck, Colonels Reilly, Godfrey, Newnham-Smith, Majors Mercer, Blomfield, Turner-Jones, Bellers, and several others.

The 120 yards hurdle race, over flights of four feet, was well contested, and won by Gunner Woolhough, 16th Battery. In sword and post practice Sergeant-Major Judge, L. Battery, was able to secure the full marks. In tent-pegging for Batteries, the L. Battery won, and in that for Natives the Sikh team of the Governor's Bodyguard. The competition for the best turned-out driver and pair, and the best turned-out gunner brought out a number of competitors, the former being won by driver Coleman, L. Battery, and the latter by Gunner Thomson, L. Battery. The riding and jumping competition was won by the first team of the 72nd Field Battery. The style of jumping was excellent. The Cockade fight caused considerable fun. Four teams entered, and it was won by the L. Battery. In tug-of-war between the Middlesex and L. Battery, the latter won. In sword mounted vs. bayonet, between the Royal Artillery and Middlesex, Sergeant Andrews, Middlesex Regiment, won. The bicycle race was won by Corporal Heilborn. At the close of the sports, Mrs. Spragge distributed the prizes.

FOXHOUNDS MEET.

The bye-day meet of the Poona and Kirkee foxhounds met at the third milestone, Nagar Road. About forty-five turned out. Amongst the ladies were Miss Stevens, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Burder, and Mrs. Gavin. The nullah south of the road was drawn to, but the hounds got on no line, so they were taken to the stony glen at the north Nagar Road. At the end of the glen a jack broke to the left, and was viewed away in the direction of Yerrowda Jail. After ten minutes' smart run the jack was overtaken and killed in the open. The master then proceeded back to the stony glen, where a second jack had been seen to break, but there was little scent, and nothing came off. The hounds were then taken to Dhanowrie, drawing to the nullah, but with no result. They were next tried in the nullah beyond Yerrowda, where generally they were sure to find a jack walt away at the top end. After a short run the ground was found hard, and the hounds were brought home.

CRICKET: POONA VS. BOMBAY.

The annual cricket match, Poona vs. Bombay, will be played in Poona to-morrow and on Tuesday next. The following will represent Poona Gymkhana:—Captain Pinney, Surgeon-Major Martin, Captain Lewis, Messrs. Usborne, Herbert, Heaton, Bickford, Mander, Bradford, Young, and Greig.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 12.

The Secunderabad monsoon meeting opened under very favourable auspices this afternoon, and ended with the following results:—

1ST RACE.—"The Secunderabad Hurdles."—Rs. 200. For ponies. Distance. One and a-quarter mile.

Mr. Hugh Gough's Curiosity 1
Mr. Rock's Moonshine 2
Mr. Langton's Starling 3
Four ran.

2ND RACE.—"The Trimulghery Cup."—Rs. 500. Distance—Six furlongs.

Captain Logan Home's Gobang 1
Mr. Langton's Blackpearl 2
Veterinary-Captain Short's Edward 3

3RD RACE.—"The Military Stakes."—Rs. 500. Distance.—Six furlongs.

Hon. Montmorency's Parakh 1
H. N.'s Greyghost 2
Veterinary-Captain Short's Argyle 3
Six ran.

4TH RACE.—"The Trial Stakes."—Rs. 200. Distance—Half-mile.

Major Gough and Dr. Lawrie's Meg 1
Mr. Hugh Gough's Grey Mist 2
Col. Laidlow and Lane's Young Satara 3
Four ran.

5TH RACE.—"The Cupra Plate."—Rs. 500. Distance—Five furlongs.

Mr. Hugh Gough's Curiosity 1
Mr. Jardine's Bannaboo 2
Mr. Rock's Nix 3
Five ran.

THE BIJAPUR HOUSE-BREAKING CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, SEPT. 12.

The Amingad case of theft and house-breaking, which was sent back for further enquiry by Mr. Watt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, commenced before Mr. Page, in the Darbar Hall, Bijapur, on the 31st instant. Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Davar, from Sholapur, prosecuted, while all the accused were defended by Messrs. Shamrao Vithal, of Bombay, and Messrs. Raghavendrarao and Balwantrao, pleaders. The prosecution completed their case to-day.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 13.

Yesterday was a busy day. A cup given by the Royal Western India Golf Club was played for under handicap. In the Ladies' Putting competition and the first rounds of the scratch and handicap foursomes for the cup there were eighteen entries, Fry winning with two capital rounds of 42 and 46 plus 2 strokes, making 90; Ellison coming second, from scratch, with 91, but unfortunately, driving in to the pond twice. Green was third, with 94, with 10 strokes' allowance. Some Bombay men evidently shewed signs of wear and tear of the two days' grounding on hard ground as the scores were high.

For the Ladies' Putting competition there were ten entries, Miss L. Humphrey, winning after tying with Miss Humphrey twice, and finally holing the 9 holes in 21; Miss Humphrey coming second, with 22; and Miss Macartney, third, with 24. Miss L. Humphrey is playing a very strong game all round.

In the Scratch Foursomes, Alcock and Gahagan met Macdonald and Wroughton, the latter couple winning by two up and one to play, after a good game. Fry and Duboulay played Murray and C. E. Nixon, beating them by two up only, after a very close fight, being all even at the seventh hole, Fry's last drive to the ninth hole lying on the green some two yards off the hole.

Fry and Duboulay meet Wroughton and Macdonald in the finals for the first and second prizes, when a well contested game is looked for, both the couples being nearly equal.

In the Handicap Foursomes English and Humphrey, scratch, were beaten by Jacob and Ferguson, 3 points, by 2 up and one to play. Green and Macleod, scratch, beat Silcock and Manwaring, 5 points, by one up.

Fry is leading both for the gold and silver medals, his 42 being exceptionally good, he having won the Nasik Cup after a tie with Gahagan.

THE LATE MR. CURSETJI F. PAREKH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPT. 11.

A large and influential meeting of the leading citizens of Surat was held in the Municipal Hall, this evening, Mr. W. C. Rand, Collector, presiding, to express sympathy and condolence with the grandson and family of the late Sett Cursetji Fardunji Parekh. It was a very representative gathering, the *elite* of all communities being present. Mr. Rand, in a neat short speech, recounted the charities of the deceased gentleman, and made special reference to his numerous charities in this city (amounting to three lakhs). He expressed his earnest wish to see some measures adopted to perpetuate the memory of so great and unassuming a philanthropist. Mr. Ishvardas gave a detailed account of the numerous charities of the late Sett Cursetji, amounting to fifteen lakhs, and proposed that a letter of condolence be sent to the deceased's family. A second proposition, appointing a committee of Messrs. Meer Muzafar Husankhan, Mukundrai Ishvardas, Edalji Lalcaca, Barjorji Vakeel, and Anupram, to send a letter of condolence under the President's signature and to take the requisite measures for perpetuating the memory of the late gentleman in this city was moved by Mr. Mukundrai Mourerai. Mr. Dosabhoy Pestonji, while supporting the proposal, spoke warmly of the late gentleman's sympathy with suffering humanity and of his charities during the cholera epidemic. Mr. Bhimbhai's speech was a warm eulogy of the unostentatious nature of Sett Cursetji's charities. A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, left here this afternoon.

NAPLES SEPT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 12.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, left for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 13.

French mail steamer Yarra, from China and Eridan, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera 3 26-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 111 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes 103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 11-16
Bar Silver 30 3-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		47,000	Bales.
" " "	Surats	3,400	"
" " Imports of Cotton		22,000	"
" " "	Surats	nil	
" Stock of Cotton		454,000	"
" "	Surats	48,000	"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. J. Nantes, with the Overland mails of August 28, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 a.m., yesterday. Captain Nantes was presented with a testimonial, signed by the whole of the saloon passengers testifying to their appreciation of his endeavours to make the voyage as agreeable as possible. It is wise of the P. and O. to put a good skipper in a slow boat. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aikman, Mr — Harris, Surg and Mrs
Burt, Mrs — Ingram, Mr J
Bain, Mrs J — Kerner, Mrs
Boyce, Mr W B — Major, Mr and Mrs F F
Ditchburn, Mrs and 4 children — Mayo, Mr and Mrs
Dangerfield, Mr — Marks, Mr W H
Fox, Mr J — Moss, Mr H
Fox, Mr A F and son — Pigou, Lt
Fenton, Dr — Peel, Mr George
Godfrey, Mr P C — Rodgers, Mr A E
Green, Miss Mary — Sellar, Miss
Guatorex, Mr — Turner, Mr, Mrs and 3 infants
Harris, Mr S A — Waller, Mr F C

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mr F F — Hamilton, Surg
Cadell, Lieut — Hollingsworth, Mrs
Chandabhoy, Mr S — Maxwell, Mr R
Dow, Mr — Monk, Mr H I.
Elles, Brig-Gen — Morris, Mr and Mrs
Elles, Mr S A — Sufraz, Mr Ali Khan
Farrington, Mr — Smith, Mr P B
Goodwin, Mr and Mrs — Vermont, Mr
Gupta, Mr — Wynne, Lieut and Mrs
Henderson, Lieut — Myn Khan
Holland, Capt — Welsh, Mr

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Pereira, Mrs and family

FROM MALTA.—Garwood, Mr

FROM ADEN.—Cunningham, Gen

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—2nd Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant W. W. Griffith, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Pilleau, vacated on promotion. 8th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant M. T. Elderton, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Carter resigned. 4th Madras Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant M. Geddes, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer, vice Holmes appointed to the Malwa Bhil Corps. 23rd Madras Infantry.—Captain W. Stirling, 1st Madras Lancers, to be officiating Wing Officer. 4th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C. G. Campbell, from the 10th B. I., to be Wing Officer, vice Pirrie appointed to Survey Department. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. J. Davis, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer. 27th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant F. W. Lethbridge, to be Wing Officer and to continue seconded as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate. Lieutenant S. Patterson, 38th Dogras, to be Wing Officer, vice Lethbridge. 31st Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant B. R. Graham 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles.—Major L. M. Hall, from the 2nd Battalion, to be officiating Commandant. Captain G. B. Hudson, Corps of Guides, is appointed to officiate as D. A. A.-G. for Musketry, Punjab Command, vice Major Sturges proceeding home on eight months' leave.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 28.

ZANZIBAR.

IF the Cretan and other problems that are giving anxiety to all the chanceries in Europe could be settled with the swiftness with which the Zanzibar imbroglio has been disposed of, how happy (or unhappy) would diplomatists be! On Wednesday the world awoke to learn that Hamid bin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, had been gathered to his fathers, his end probably consummated by means of poison treacherously administered to him. Simultaneously we heard that the pretender Khalid, who was passed over by the British Government three years ago, and who has since, if not before, been notoriously anti-English in his feelings, had proclaimed himself Sultan. On Thursday we heard of the steps that were to be taken to bring Khalid to his senses. To-day we have received full particulars of the bombardment of the Royal Palace, the flight of Khalid to the sanctuary of the German Embassy, and the proclamation of Said Hamid bin Mahomed as Sultan. Mr. Hardinge, the Consul-General, who is in England, must regret his absence from Zanzibar at this juncture, but his *locum tenens*, Mr. Cave, aided by the well-known Prime Minister of Zanzibar, Sir Lloyd Mathews, seems to have acted throughout with admirable discretion and great ability. The arrival of the flagship of Rear-Admiral Rawson together with the cruiser Beacon was most opportune, and it speaks well for the courage, though not of the sense, of the usurper Khalid that he should have ventured to resist such a comparatively formidable naval force. The action of the Zanzibar saluting steamer, the Glasgow, in firing on the British vessels was the most imprudent thing of all, but I think everyone was glad to hear that the whole of her crew were saved by means of boats despatched from the vessels whose guns very properly sent her to the bottom. It is almost too early to ascertain what all our Continental neighbours think of the suppression of this revolt, but we learn that it has excited admiration in France, in fact Frenchmen seem to have been as much impressed as we know they were with the rapidity and success with which the Chitral Expedition was carried out.

Here in England the effect has been very good, and would be still better if Lord Salisbury could see his way to take advantage of the present situation to regularise our position by converting the Island into a Crown Colony. This is what the local English residents are strongly urging, and as the *Times* observes, if Her Majesty's Government decided that the present is not, what one correspondent declares it is, "an admirable opportunity for suppressing slavery, abrogating treaties, and putting an end to Arab rule," it is because international and financial reasons take the first place in Lord Salisbury's mind. It is pointed out that if there were no complications of this nature, the best and simplest course would be for England to convert the Protectorate into a portion of the British Empire. We could then, to quote the leading journal, gratify the Chambers of Commerce by developing trade according to their programme, and the abolitionist party by converting the existing prohibition of the slave trade into an abolition of the *status* of slavery. But there is first the question of how to make the island pay and next, and more important, the consular rights of other powers, rights analogous to the capitulations in Turkey. That France with similar difficulties in Madagascar would be inclined to make a deal with us is thought likely enough, but as to Germany there is no reason to suppose that the Emperor William would be disposed to help us unless, as is doubted, a special understanding was reached in 1890, when Lord Salisbury exchanged Heligoland for the Zanzibar Protectorate and other rights in East Africa. There has been a whisper of German intrigue in connection with the exciting events of the past three days, but the *Standard*, which is sometimes well informed respecting Foreign Office matters, brushes such rumours aside. The leading Conservative organ cannot see that there is any justification for a theory so imaginative, so little borne out by the obvious facts of the case, so discreditable to the Teutonic intelligence, and implying inexcusable bad faith upon the part of the agents of a Power with whom we stand on terms of friendship. It is not reasonable to entertain so grotesque an explanation of recent events in Zanzibar, for Germany is under the strictest international obligation not to thwart us in the Island. Under the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890, under which we ceded Heligoland, and made a friendly partition of territories and spheres of influence in Africa, Germany undertook, in return for certain cessions of coast and the *Hinterland* obtained by our influence with the Sultan, to recognise our Protectorate over the remaining dominions of that Sovereign, including the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. It is impossible to doubt that the arrangement has been loyally adhered to, nor would it be gracious to harbour suspicions of disingenuous intrigue.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie thinks that the time is ripe for direct Imperial rule through Mr. Chamberlain's department, but the *Standard* thinks he is, perhaps, overzealous for the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Zanzibar, and looks at the question merely from one point of view. "Any form of servitude which carried with it the ownership of human beings would be out of the question if Zanzibar were a Crown Colony, though freedom might be of little service to the Negro there, and bring ruin to the trade and industry. And the question of slavery is so closely connected with that of government in Zanzibar that it is necessary to act with extreme caution." This, the *Standard* adds, is one reason why the Foreign Office has determined to continue the system under which the Island is ruled by a nominal Sovereign, whose actions are directed and controlled from Downing-Street. The Liberal press are for the abolition of the Sultanate mainly as a means of abolishing the status of slavery. "Surely," argues the *Daily News*, "the time has come for dealing with this scandal in a radical way. It is no party question, for the late Government pleaded reasons for delay no less than the present Government. Lord Salisbury has repudiated the Fugitive Slaves treaty of the British East Africa Company, and that, so far as it goes, is a sign of grace. But it does not go far when the larger scandal remains of a British Protectorate, protecting slavery within the limits of the so-called dominions of the Sultan. To bombard one would-be Sultan out of a palace and to instal another in his stead is not much to the good if our Protectorate is still to mean slavery under the British Flag." The *Daily Chronicle* is equally emphatic as to the course that ought to be followed in the present juncture: "It is not in the nature of things for the Foreign Office to administer the great tract that it took over from the British East Africa Company, or to develop the natural and trading resources of the Zanzibar territory. All this belongs to the Colonial Office, the department of the 'undeveloped estates.' It is only a little more than a year since the East Africa Company evacuated the territories which they had leased from the Sultan, and a British Protectorate was proclaimed from the coast to the boundaries of Uganda. Lord Salisbury has had time since then to turn round, and recent experiences of Chartered rule must have suggested to him that there is plenty of work to be done in the territory for the benefit of the inhabitants as well as of the settlers and of British trade. We used to hear a good deal about making an end of the slave trade in Zanzibar. Both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain were accustomed to urge this point upon the conscience of their countrymen, and it was, as we remember, one of the mainsprings in the flotation of the East African Company. Now is the time to let Mr. Chamberlain try his hand at the business. The Colonial Office is much more likely to be able to introduce better methods of labour, to gradually remodel the habits and customs of the people, to give a better direction to local enterprise than the Foreign Office."

MR. MACLEAN AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

I referred last week to the engagingly candid, though not necessarily deserved, criticism passed by your old friend, Mr. Maclean, on the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The usual obliging person sent Mr. Chamberlain a cutting of Mr. Maclean remarks in the Cardiff paper, and in reply was assured that neither the tone nor the substance of the attack on him justified him in taking any notice of it. Mr. Maclean's rejoinder is brief, but biting. "It grieves me to the heart (he writes) to have incurred the serious displeasure of Mr. Chamberlain. The 'tone' of his own criticisms of public men has always been so meek, and their 'substance' so accurate, that his high resolve not to take notice of my rough and careless statements seems quite natural. I am to some extent, however, consoled for his dignified rebuke by the widespread publicity which my letter to the 'Western Mail' has obtained, and by the numerous communications I have received from correspondents in various parts of the country, who thank me warmly for having expressed their views." There the matter ends for the present: Mr. Chamberlain has gone on a family visit to America; but when he returns the duel will probably recommence. At any rate, that is, I am informed, what wicked Liberals are hoping.

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

One of Mr. Chamberlain's last acts before taking his departure for the States was to indite the letter about Mr. Maclean; another was to announce to the world the name of the official who has been appointed by the Colonial Office to succeed the well-meaning, but not very brilliant, Sir Jacobus de Wet to represent the paramount power at Pretoria. Mr. Chamberlain has gone outside the ranks of the Colonial Service and chosen a gentleman who has won his spurs in the Diplomatic Service. Mr. William Conyngham Greene has been successively *charge d'affaires* at Stuttgart, Darmstadt, the Hague, Brussels, and Teheran; he is a first-class linguist; and he has in the Foreign Office established, we are told, a high reputation for modest and pleasing manners, for perseverance and tact, and for the indefinable combination of qualities which is recognized by a fortunate habit of carrying negotiations to a successful issue. The *Times*, which has become quite conciliatory of late in its treatment of Transvaal affairs, flatters the Boers when it observes that Mr. Conyngham Greene will be in a position to take a place in the society of Pretoria befitting the representative of the Queen, and that his wife is a lady in her own right, "a fact which, in the circumstances, is by no means devoid of importance." From what we have been told from time to time about the homeliness of Madame la Presidente of the Transvaal and other great ladies of the "Society of Pretoria" I should have thought that they would not have objected if the wife of Her Majesty's Agent in the South African Republic (to give him his official description) had been the daughter of a washerwoman instead of the daughter of a belted Earl. But perhaps the ladies of the South African Republic have as great an affection for English titles as the ladies of another Republic which shall be nameless.

COLONIAL COOLNESS.

The Duke of Norfolk, although he does not sit in the House of Commons, and has—unfortunate man!—to answer Mr. Henniker Heaton's innumerable questions by proxy, appears to be doing very well at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and he is a distinct improvement upon some of his predecessors. He has just given an example of his administration by his firmness with reference to the Australian mail contract. Our friends in the Antipodes who, I am afraid, sometimes think that the Empire was made for themselves and the Canadians, were desirous of insisting upon increased facilities for cold storage on the mail boats. But the Duke of Norfolk naturally failed to see why his department should contribute to the cost of carrying the Australian produce which, according to common report is secretly supplied to the frequenters of half the hotels and restaurants in London as well as in some of the clubs. But it was not only increased facilities for cold storage that the Colonials wanted. Like Mr. John Burns, M.P., they asked that the mail boat should be manned entirely by white labour. They contended that no injustice would be done by the stipulation that the labour of the countries subsidizing the service only should be employed. The Imperial authorities resolutely refused to exclude coloured labour. The Duke of Norfolk argued that such restrictions were opposed to the settled policy of Parliament during nearly 50 years, and were specially indefensible in connexion with a service which connected Australasia with our Asiatic dominions. His Grace after plainly intimating that no tender excluding coloured labour could be accepted, shrewdly inquired whether the colonies could not join in a federal service on such conditions, whether they would arrange for a branch service to and from Colombo and Aden alternately, or for a complete homeward service. Of course the colonies, were obliged to reply that they were not in a position to call for tenders on their own account and must therefore accede to the terms proposed. So the managers of the P. and O. Company may sleep in peace, if the always active and enterprising directors of that great undertaking ever find time to indulge in that luxury. *A propos* the annual report of the Postmaster General is out and must be regarded on the whole as satisfactory. Our postal mandarins may be slow coaches, but, they are not quite so black as they are painted and they do know how to make money. Fancy a profit of £3,632,122 on one year's working of the post offices! I dare say the Director-General of the Post Office in India would be glad if he could show the same result; and perhaps he will be able to do so if matters continue to progress in his department as they have been doing since 1893-94. The Duke of Norfolk is able to report an increase on the number of letters carried of 3·6 per cent., on post cards 0·6; on book-packets, circulars, and samples 9·4, and on parcels 5·9. The only head under which there was a decrease is that of newspapers, but this is attributed by the Duke to better arrangements on the part of the newspapers for distribution. There is much more in the report that I should have liked to refer to, but I must content myself this week by quoting the figures, always of interest, relating to the postal service between England and India. The estimated number of letters and postcards despatched from the United Kingdom to India (including Aden and Zanzibar) was 3,394,800; and of circulars, book packets, patterns and newspapers, 1,501,800. In reply you sent us only 2,839,100 letters and postcards, but perhaps some of our missives did not require answers, and people in India are not worse correspondents than their friends at home.

A SAD CAREER ENDED.

Poor Soochait Sing, who had for such a long time been a perpetual source of worry to the Political Department of the India Office, died a few days ago under distressing circumstances. It will be remembered that he came to Europe to press his claims for compensation arising out of his dispossession of the Chamba gadee. Lord Stanley of Alderley and others generously assisted the unhappy man but he has always been in pecuniary difficulties, but he managed to get along fairly well until the fall in the value of the rupee diminished so greatly the comparatively meagre pension allowed to him by the Government of India. All efforts to induce the authorities in Whitehall to increase his allowance failed, the advice given to him by successive Secretaries of State being that he should return to India, where the pension awarded to him would be adequate to supply his wants. Not many years ago his affairs came before the Bankruptcy Court, but several of the creditors who had lent him considerable sums of money refrained from proving their claims out of pity for his miserable condition. About this time he put forward in the press piteous appeals for assistance, but of late he had confined himself to the hopeless task of trying to induce members of Parliament to interest themselves in his case. He formerly resided in Paris, where he became acquainted with the late Maharaja Duleep Singh after his quarrel with the British Government, an acquaintance that for Soochait Singh it would have been better if he had not made. It led to some trouble into the particulars of which it is unnecessary now to enter. He was found dead at a house in Shepherd's Bush, where he was living with a young French woman. This person, Mdlle. Marie Valvir Couronne, was the principal witness at the coroner's inquest. She said that his health was not very good, and that he drank too much, chiefly rum. On Monday, he went out at midday, without having had any food. Later in the day he was seen staggering about the pavement, not far from his residence, with a bunch of keys, and some parcels in his hands. He fell down, and became unconscious. Two men carried him home, and he died during the night. A *post mortem* examination revealed a blood clot on the brain. This was caused by the rupture of an artery. Death was due to coma from the hæmorrhage caused by chronic alcoholism. There does not seem to have been any one to represent the India Office at the inquest, but probably the department was not informed beforehand. Soochait Singh's fate should be a warning to other natives with grievances against the British raj to think twice before coming to England to pursue their claims *in propria persona*.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

The death, in his sixty-fifth year, of Mr. Robert Hill Pinhey, formerly judge of the Bombay High Court, was a painful shock to many in this country who esteemed him for his geniality, and other good qualities. The melancholy event occurred at Eastbourne, where he had resided since his retirement eleven years ago, and where on the Esplanade "his stalwart figure and kindly countenance," to quote the description of a London paper, were as familiar as in the old days they used to be on the Kennedy Sea Face, or on the verandah of the Bombay Club. Yesterday I met Sir Raymond West, who, though still a trifle lame, has almost recovered from the serious accident he met with in November last, and he expressed surprise at the suddenness of the death of his former old friend and colleague on the Bombay bench. Mr. Pinhey often ran up to town, and it seems only a few weeks since I had a chat with him near the Horse Guards in Whitehall. He appeared then to be in robust health, but I could not help noticing that he was beginning to look quite an old man, older in fact than his years. As the *Westminster Gazette* in a sympathetic notice observes, his death is a great loss to the English Church Union, and he will be missed from many platforms throughout the country. His devotion to the cause of which Lord Halifax is the militant head, conspicuous in Bombay, seemed to increase every day, and was only equalled by the loyalty of another Bombayite, Sir Theodore Hope, to the principles of the extreme High Church party, which is at present, thanks to his Holiness the Pope, somewhat in trouble. The funeral was on Wednesday. The body was placed in one of the local churches on Monday night, and watched until the daily celebration. At 11 o'clock a portion of the burial service was sung in the church. Two well-known members of the legal profession, Sir William Charley, Q.C., late Common-Sergeant, and Mr. H. C. Richards, M.P., represented the societies with which Mr. Pinhey was so prominently identified. These and other equally sincere expressions of sympathy manifested here will no doubt be some consolation to Mr. Pinhey's sons in India in their affliction.

A EURASIAN BABY.

If a curious story that is going the round of the press be true, or only a fiction of the silly season, the guardians of the poor for the St. Pancras district of the Metropolis would be glad to hear from a certain "very wealthy high caste Hindu" lady and her English trustee. The lady in question, it is reported, was left a widow two or three years ago, and by the advice of her trustee, "an English gentleman," subsequently visited this country. Last summer she "gave birth to a little girl," and when it was a few weeks old, placed it in the care of a woman, living in St. Pancras, "as she dared not take it back to her own country." Beyond a sum of money paid when the child was handed over, the humble custodian of the interesting, but irregularly born, infant, has received no remuneration for her services extending over a period of twelve months, although prompt remittances were solemnly promised. This explains why the baby is now a pauper inmate of a London poor house. There may, of course, be some foundation for the statements I have reproduced, but the description of the heartless parent as a "high caste Hindu," seems, to use a slang expression, rather tall. Still the writer showed commendable self-repression in not styling her a Princess. Let us hope for the sake of the St. Pancras' nurse, who is waiting for her remittances, that she has not been imposed upon by some frail and designing ayah. Far be it from me to make any harsh reflections on a necessary and useful class of native domestics; but ayahs are more common in London than opulent high caste Hindu widows.

"ENGAGEMENTS."

The D. T.'s seasonal controversy on the above momentous and universally interesting question shows once more the sagacity with which that popular journal is conducted, and how much better employed Sir Edwin Arnold is in directing a morning news paper than he would have been in writing more or less inspired verses as poet laureate. Miss Florence Marryat, who is not unknown in the multitudinous ranks of female novelists, imitates the frankness of Mrs Lynn Linton when she tells the weaker sex—always the weaker she fears in spite of classes, colleges, and independence of action—that they have one prevailing weakness which blinds them to much which their eyes should be open to, and that is vanity! They are so fond of admiration that they cannot distinguish between it and love, and they will believe anything that men tell them, so long as it flatters their foible. But Miss Florence Marryat is hardly more complimentary to what before the advent of that aggressive and preposterous person, the "new woman," used to be called the lords and masters of creation. Men, she says, are mostly led by their senses when in the company of women, and too often mistake mere passion for love. How many of the D. T.'s extremely candid correspondents relate how they fell in love at "first sight," as if any sentiment could be elicited at first sight, except passion and love of admiration. The majority of people in the opinion of Miss Marryat—and a lady novelist ought to be a judge—do not know the meaning of the word love, which means an abnegation of self, and not the gratification of one's lowest senses. She is severe on the chaperone, and hopes the time is coming (if it has not already come) for our English girls also, when they will prove themselves as discreet and fit to be trusted alone, as their American sisters have done. She even ventures to describe that dear creature, Mrs. Grundy, a "mythical old humbug," and boldly thinks that young people of both sexes should be allowed "far more intercourse than they enjoy at present, without any question of marriage being raised between them." If they cannot have it at their own homes (where the presence of strangers may often be inconvenient), let them enjoy it freely whilst cycling on the road, whilst playing golf or tennis, whilst boating or fishing, "without the eternal chaperone spying upon all their action, and calling them to task if they talk a little longer with one friend than another." Miss Marryat has no fear of the consequences; no, not a bit. The girl of the period knows something—as they say in those abodes of culture and refinement, the music-halls. "They are getting too 'cute' to be easily taken in now-a-days; they know far more than they used to do; their advanced studies have opened their eyes; they are not the ignorant, innocent fools they were fifty years ago, when they looked upon a man as a species of god, and believed everything he told them." This is possibly true, but not quite consistent with what the writer says above, about the "prevailing weakness." However, one would not look for consistency in a lady novelist.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieutenant-General B. Walton, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps; Deputy-Surgeon-General W. J. Palmer, M.D., Ben. Re.; Major W. H. R. Boland, Ben. Ret.; Mr. R. H. Pinhey (late Bombay C.S.); Lord de Maulty; Sir D. Macpherson, G.C.M.G.; Sir W. S. Walker; Sir R. Stuart, Q.C.; Captain Sir T. Bruce; Mr. F. W. N. Crouch; and Mrs. Massie.

THE LATE SURGEON-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MOORE.

A LONDON telegram of Friday last announces the death of Surgeon-General Sir William Moore, the well-known and popular Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, who finally left this country and retired on pension eight years ago. He had the title of a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire conferred upon him in the same year, that is in 1888. The late Surgeon-General was born in January 1829, and was therefore in the sixty-eighth year of his age at the time of his death. As Deputy Surgeon-General in Bombay for a period of eight years from 1877 to 1885, the late Sir William had acquired a wide popularity, not less by his genial good nature than by his literary abilities; and his appointment to the high post of Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in April 1885 was received with satisfaction in all quarters. He was placed on special duty in England from September 1882 to February 1883; and was further permitted to reside in Europe from February 1883 to March 1885 in connection with his medical duties. He was a frequent contributor to the local Press, and was for several years an esteemed and popular member of Bombay society. He had also been on active service with the Rajputana Field Force in September 1853 and during the Persian War in March 1855. His contribution to medical and sanitary literature were numerous, and are highly valued as authoritative works.

Before his arrival in this country, Surgeon-General Moore was for three years Resident Surgeon at the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham; and was awarded a prize of fifty guineas by the British Medical and Surgical Association for the best series of professional essays contributed to the journal of the Association. Arriving in this country in December 1852, he was attached to the head-quarters Artillery, Rajputana Field Force, and served for a time at Nusseerabad and Neemuch. In 1854, he served with the 1st Lancers, and in the following year with the 2nd Cavalry and the 10th Regiment, N. I. During the period of his service in Rajputana, Dr. Moore became acquainted with the late Sir Henry Lawrence, then the Governor-General's Agent for the Rajputana States. Several years afterwards, as honorary secretary to the Mount Abu School, he carried into practice the benevolent views of Sir Henry with regard to the establishment of schools at hill stations for the children of European soldiers, and the board of directors of the Mount Abu School, in recognition of his valuable services, passed the following complimentary resolution:—"It is chiefly owing to the kindly interest which Dr. Moore has always taken in the school, to his unwearied exertions for its advancement, and to the care and judgment with which he managed its affairs, that the school is at the present time in so satisfactory a condition, and that its finances have so steadily improved." In March 1855, Dr. Moore's services were transferred to the Indian Navy, and for a period of over two years, he served on board the Tigris, the St. Frigate, the Punjab, &c., and was present at the fight at Butcha Island during the Persian War; and received a medal and clasp for his services. Dr. Moore was on furlough from June 1857 to December 1859; and in January 1860, on his return to this country, joined the Kutch Levy, a corps that was formed in a hurry during the Mutiny, and was afterwards disbanded with as little ceremony as possible. In October 1860, Dr. Moore was appointed Superintendent of the Abu Sanatarium, and was placed in charge of troops there. On the temporary abolition of the sanatarium, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in May 1862; and for a time he served as Residency Surgeon at Jodhpur. For about eight months from July 1862, he served as Acting Assistant Surgeon at the European General Hospital, Bombay; but in March 1863, on the recommendation of Sir George Lawrence, Dr. Moore was appointed to the medical charge of the Marwar Political Agency, and served as Residency Surgeon, Marwar; and up to July 1869, held the appointment of Surgeon-General to the dispensaries in Rajputana. In this capacity he travelled much over the almost desert districts of Western Rajputana, and later on published an account of the Rajputana Famine and of the diseases connected with it. Many improvements were during that time introduced, and medical institutions were much advanced; and for his exertions, Dr. Moore received the thanks of the Government of India and the heads of the local administration, including men like Sir George Lawrence, Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir Alfred Lyall, and others. In March 1877, Dr. Moore was appointed Acting Deputy Surgeon-General at Bombay, being confirmed in the appointment in October following. He held the office till May 1879, when he availed himself of three months' privilege leave, and was on duty in England for a further period till November 1879, when he reverted to his substantive appointment as Deputy Surgeon-General at Bombay, which he filled for the full term of five years. On his vacating office, the members of the service showed the high esteem and respect they entertained for him by a dinner they gave in his honour.

a very successful one, both as regards scientific attainments and administrative abilities, and we regret that by your departure, Bombay loses a gentleman of sterling qualities who was ever kind and considerate towards his subordinates. We, sir, do not wish to enumerate here the various services you have rendered during the tenure of your office both to the Government of Bombay and the Medical Service, but we cannot refrain from thanking you heartily for the sound support you gave to the memorial from the Bombay Medical Union to the Bombay Government regarding the introduction of the Medical Registration Act in Bombay, and for the exercise of your influence with Government to improve the material interest and social status of Assistant Surgeons a large number of whom are members of the Bombay Medical Union. In conclusion, we wish you a very long life and vigorous health, and hope that you may enjoy for years to come unalloyed happiness in the midst of your dear ones." Since his retirement on pension, the late Surgeon General made himself useful in a variety of ways, reading valuable papers on medical subjects before learned Societies at home and delivering lectures on Indian medical topics. His death will be regretted by a wide circle of friends and admirers in this country.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. POONA HINDUS.

The visitors having made a very good show in all the matches that they played in Bombay against several first-class Native cricket clubs, a large number of spectators turned out on Saturday afternoon, and watched the game with considerable interest. The Bombay Gymkhana were not fully represented, and their attack was weak. The Hindus found themselves quite comfortable with the kind of trundling given them, and for the first time since their arrival here knocked up a very large total, claiming 133 runs for four wickets down. The first pair could not be dissolved until 45 were put up, and the third man was severed from his partner after a stand which added 35 more. With an hour and a-half at their disposal, and 133 runs to win, the Gymkhana were sent in at half-past four, the Hindus declaring their innings closed. The visitors were very successful with the leather, Baloo being well on the spot. He was supported very well by Vaidya. Cheetham was the only Gymkhana man who stood the attack, carrying his bat for 36 runs, scored off a neat and cautious bat. If Milne, the last man that succumbed, had resisted only half-a-minute longer, the game would have been a drawn one, his wicket falling within 30 seconds of the time fixed for drawing stumps. Scores are :—

POONA HINDUS.

Divekar, c and b Marshall	35
Bapat, b Clowes	27
Narsingoo, b Cheetham	15
Baloo, l-b-w, b Cheetham	1
Suraf, not out	40
Bhide, Paranjpe, Sardesai, Vaidya, Eranna, Modak	(to bat. Innings declared closed.
Byes, &c	14
Total	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Cheetham	74	22	7	2
Milne	50	26	2	0
Morse	20	13	1	0
Clowes (Capt)	30	21	0	1
Marshall	30	12	1	1
Barnes	20	16	0	0
Thesiger	10	8	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Cheetham, not out	36
Dunk, b Baloo	1
Brooks, b Vaidya	8
Creagh, (Capt) b-w, b Sardesai	8
Morse, b Baloo	1
Thesiger, b Vaidya	0
Barnes, b Baloo	5
Marshall, b Vaidya	0
Capt Clowes, c and b Baloo	1
Gould, b Baloo	0
Milne, b Baloo	0
Byes, &c.	15
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Baloo	112	21	11	6
Vaidya	85	20	7	3
Sardesai	20	12	1	1
Bhide	5	4	0	0

MUNICIPALITY VS. Y. M. C. A.

The fixture was played on Saturday afternoon, on the Cooperage. On paper both XI's appeared equally strong, but Kaka, the Municipal bowler, was so remarkably successful that the Young Men were all disposed of for 40 runs. Though he bowled only 13 overs, he succeeded in putting up six maiden overs, and gave only eleven runs, capturing, as he did, seven good wickets. The Youn Men made little or no stand, except Jackson, George, and Herbert, whose respective accounts showed ten, seven, and nine to their credit. The Municipal team had to play without Daruwalla, the best Parsee bat this year, he having injured his finger in a recent match. C. M. Patel, the Parsee colt, maintained his reputation, and in a very decent style put together 42 runs. Though the Municipality were two men short they won the match by 52 runs. Scores :—

Y. M. C. A.

F J Clark, c Wadia, b Kaka	0
R E Harington, c Wadia, b Kaka	1
W Stevens, c Wadia, b Kaka	0
W George, b Wadia, b Kaka	7
C S Jackson, b Kaka	10
E S Lyon, c Wadia, b Kaka	2
C Aldridge, c Brewin, b Wadia	6
H Collins, b Kaka	0
A Herbert, at Bhedwar, b Kaka	0
C Bailey, not out	0
R Malvery, b Wadia	2
Extras	6
Total	40

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Kaka	65	6	11	7
Wadia	55	5	23	3

MUNICIPALITY.

M Wadia, b Stevens	10
Daderkar, l-b-w Herbert	3
C M Patel, c Lyon, b Stevens	42
Kirkar, b Herbert	5
S Kaka, b Stevens	0
W Brewin, c Clarke, b Herbert	3
Affiwala, c and b Clarke	11
Desai, c Herbert, b Clarke	1
Bhendy, not out	3
Extras	12
Total	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Clarke	75	5	33	2
Herbert	75	4	25	3
Stevens	75	8	22	3
Colins	10	0	5	0

The following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. Horace Barry, £144,821 ; Mr. George Sefton Constable, £21,204 ; Sir George Webbe Dasent, D.C.L., £2,103 (gross) ; Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, Bart., £9,252 ; Captain Frederick William Despard, £26,261 ; Mr. Robert Escombe, £10,930 ; Mr. William Grater, £1,121 ; Mrs. Ellen Goodwin, £7,779 ; Mr. William Grimling, £6,444 ; Duke of Hamilton, £312,890 ; Mr. Thomas Harrison, £39,449 ; Mr. James William Langworthy, £105,471 ; Mr. David Lang, £65,742 ; Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, £34,415 ; Miss Lucy Martineau, £9,656 ; Duc de Nemours, £7,313 ; Mr. Henry Piper, £3,106 ; Mr. Frederick Porter, £47,045 ; Mr. Carl Schoell, £24,691 ; Mr. Alfred Sharp, £85,771 ; Major Henry Miles Stapleton, J.P., D.L., £21,098 ; and Mr. Benjamin Young, £184,329.

It has transpired that in the interval between his "trial" and the carrying out of Major Lothaire's sentence, Mr. Stokes wrote two letters, which he entrusted to a boy who was detained with him, with the strictest injunction to deliver them to the British Consul at Zanzibar. The next morning the boy was searched, and the letters were taken from him and destroyed by Major Lothaire or those under him. It is also stated that the large quantity of ivory with the Stokes caravan was in part the property of the native porters who had obtained it in exchange for the cloth in which Stokes paid their wages. In official quarters in Brussels all knowledge of the allegations regarding Mr. Stokes's letters has been denied. In Belgium, great importance continues to be attached to Baron Dhanis's expedition in the direction of the Soudan, but there is good reason to believe that the expedition is not against the Mahdists, but against discontented negro tribes. Major Lothaire is reported to have accepted another command in the Congo State.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Transfrontier rumours credit the Amir of Kabul with the intention of making Umra Khan Governor of Kafiristan and the adjoining country eastwards. The Sipah Salar, Ghulam Hyder Khan, is to be recalled from Kafiristan, as he has now completed the work of pacification.

Judging by the latest returns, piece-goods are being rushed into the Indian market at a rate which may cause a recurrence of the glut of 1894-1895. During the four months ending 31st July last the value of the imports of these goods was more than two and a half crores higher than the figures for the corresponding period of 1895.

Mr. Cloosтoun, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Burma has met with a serious accident at Mandalay. He walked out of his bedroom window during his sleep and fell a distance of forty feet, breaking his wrist and ankle, cutting his head, and it is feared also injuring his back.

What is known as the missionary kidnapping case came to a satisfactory conclusion in the Court of the Calcutta Northern Division Magistrate on Wednesday. The defendants, Miss Linton of the American Zenana Mission and the wife of the complainant, expressed regret at what had occurred and the case was withdrawn.

Mr. J. A. Jones, Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras, is bringing out a Manual of Hygiene, Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering with special references to Indian conditions. It deals fully with hygiene, conservancy and sanitation, census registration and vital statistics, vaccination, roads, avenues and street lighting, buildings, water-supply, drainage and loans, and will also contain useful notes on Sanitation and Engineering. Such a Manual should be found of great use in this Presidency, more especially by Municipal Commissioners and officers. The Manual is published at the Government Press, Madras.

An odd case of attempted boycott occurred at Delhi the other day. It seems that some of the Muhammadan employes of the Indian Brush Factory were dismissed for refusing to handle brushes made with bristles. The remaining Muhammadans, at the suggestion of the Manager, obtained a written permit from the chief maulvis, with their seals affixed thereon, to the effect that their religion would not be interfered with in any way by their continuing to do their duties at the factory. This permission appears to have irritated the discharged workmen, who took every opportunity to molest and threaten with violence the men continuing to work at the factory. One of the latter was actually mobbed. The matter was reported to the District Superintendent of Police, who took prompt action. The malcontents have now ceased from their molestations, and have agreed to an amicable settlement by the assembly of a "Panch Khas." The Muhammadans are at their work as usual at the factory, so the decision of the "Panch Khas" appears to have been in their favour.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 15th August, 1896, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 70,552, and for goods, etc., Rs. 53,624, making altogether Rs. 1,24,176 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 119. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,64,493, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 158.

At Subathu the Black Watch have lost between twenty and thirty men from enteric this summer, and this at a so-called sanatorium in the hills.

Enteric fever is now prevalent amongst the Lucknow garrison. Second Lieutenant Bundock of the Essex Regiment died of the disease a few days ago.

It has been decided that except in cases otherwise specially provided for, all officers who hold appointments under the Government of India and are paid from Indian revenues, but who are serving in places outside British India, will be required to pay Income-Tax under Act II. of 1886, and that the Tax should be calculated on the entire salaries of the officers and not only on the instalment paid to their agents in India.

The heat in Calcutta during the past two or three days has been terrible. The chief sufferers are the horses, especially the tram horses, several having dropped down dead in the streets. No casualties among human beings are reported so far. On Wednesday the heat was almost unbearable.

Surprise is being expressed that no settlement has yet been arrived at regarding the exchange compensation question as it effects members of the old Uncovenanted Service. Until something more is heard from the India Office it seems hopeless to expect any definite ruling on the many cases submitted for consideration in India.

It was officially announced in Simla on Thursday that Mr. H. S. Cotton will succeed Sir William Ward, who retires in November next, as Chief Commissioner of Assam. This appointment has been a practical certainty for some time past.

The rain in Eastern Bengal has benefited the jute growing districts and prospects are somewhat improved, but the crop must still be much below last year's.

The Commander-in-Chief will be the guest of the Maharaja Scindiah during his visit to Gwalior in November. His Excellency will be able to see the transport train which did such good service in Chitral and which is in a high state of efficiency.

It is evidently time that the question of the demarcation of the Mohmand country should be decided, as transfrontier reports show that the headmen within the nominal zone of British influence are being tempted to declare themselves Afghan subjects. They have been promised a handsome reward from Kabul if they take this action.

If no more rain falls during the current month it seems likely that relief works will have to be started in the autum, in several districts of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. The recent hot dry weather has caused the crops to wither.

It is understood that the question of amendment to the Common Carriers' Act is under the consideration of the Government of India at the instance of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company.

At the instance of the Government of India, the Madras Government has called upon the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway to furnish it with a report showing how the system of electrical communication in trains between passengers and guards and drivers, in use upon the line, has worked, and whether the system is now sufficiently perfect to justify its general adoption on other lines of railways in India.

Sir William Lockhart, starts from Murree on the 23rd instant on a tour through the stations in the Simla hills. He will inspect the Black Watch on [the morning of the 26th at Subathu, and the Queens at Dagshai the same afternoon. The following day he goes on to Solon and inspects the wing of the Bedfordshire there on the morning of the 28th, going on to Simla in the afternoon. The inspection of Jutogh will follow some time during General Lockhart's stay at Simla. Sir William will start on his longer tour round the frontier on the 20th November.

Three native wine-sellers in Lahore have been fined by Mr. Robinson, Magistrate, for selling rum under false labels. The action was brought by the Rosa Distillery Company of Shajahanpur. All three sold *shwjanpore* or native rum of the cheapest sort in bottles with Rosa or Shajahanpore rum labels. One of the accused was fined Rs. 50 and the other two Rs. 20 each.

The creditors of Mr. Oscar Wilde, at an adjourned meeting sanctioned a proposal for the sale of the bankrupt's reversionary interest under his marriage settlement to his wife for £25. The petitioning creditor, the Marquis of Queensberry, voted in favour of the resolution.—In answer to a creditor, the chairman stated that, having regard to the nature of the assets, he could not hold out any prospect of a substantial dividend.

A daring burglary took place in Lahore, presumably in the early part of the week. The house of a wealthy Tehsildar in the city, Pandit Amar Nath, was broken into during his absence, and goods and money of the value of Rs. 20,000 stolen. The thieves skilfully bored a hole in three feet of brick wall from an adjoining house. The police recovered Rs. 10,000 in currency notes which the thieves had strewn about the adjoining room. The Tehsildar was in Amritsar at the time of the burglary. The heavy safe from which the money and jewellery was stolen was locked, but the thieves either secured the keys or got duplicates, as the lock was not forced.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed an important letter to the local Government regarding railway rates in India. The Chamber urges that a uniform minimum mileage rate for freight has had effect in paralysing trade by diverting produce into other methods of conveyance than by rail. The Chamber say it has long been accepted that the desire and intention of the Government in the working out of its railway policy is the benefit of India as a whole by the development of the resources of the country, but it would appear that in its details this policy, under existing conditions, is not in touch with causes which affect traders very closely. It is with the object of showing that the effect of ignoring the conditions favourable to the Eastern trade routes for transport to the seaboard of the produce of Upper and Central India, has been generally detrimental that the Committee now put forward arguments. Official tables which give the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom from several countries and the exports of linseed from India and Argentina make it evident that during the last few years India has not been able to hold her own, as regards increased demand for these two important staples, in her competition with other countries.

Alfred Whitehead, who was convicted of treason-felony at the Old Bailey in 1883 and sentenced to penal servitude for life, was released from Portland Gaol on Aug. 22. The released man whose real name, it appears, is John Murphy, reached his home near Skibbereen on the 24th, but immediately afterwards disappeared, and his whereabouts is still unknown. It is said that he is labouring under the hallucination that prison warders and detectives are endeavouring to recapture him.

At a sale of watches, trinkets, and plate by Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Sons, at 26 King-street, Covent-gardon, an officer's gold cross for the Peninsular campaign for the following engagements :—"Puente d'Onor," "Pyrenees," "Vittoria," and "Cindad Rodrigo," with a gold clasp for "Orthes," an enamelled gold Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, and an enamelled gold orderfor military merit, the whole awarded to Colonel I. M. Doyle, 19th Line Regiment, was sold for £260 (Glendinning); an officer's gold medal for "Nive," awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel James D. West of the 1st Regiment Foot Guards, sold for £70 (Spink and Son) ; and an enamelled gold pennant, "The George" of the Order of the Garter (the enamel slightly chipped), fetched £30 (Spink and Son).

The New Zealand Government has introduced its Old Age Pensions Bill. The scheme provides that every one of the age of 65 who has lived more than twenty years in the Colony is entitled to a pension of net less than 5s. and not more than 10s. a week. The fund for providing pensions may be raised either by a primage duty on exports, or a wages tax on salaries between 30s. a week and £300 a year, this being the limit of the income tax exemption, or by the reduction of the income tax exemption, or by a graduated land and income tax, or the increase of the graduated land tax, or the increase of the death duties.

It is a good many years now since Lord Roberts wrote his article in the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "Free Trade in the Army," and many Commissions and Committees have sat since then and reported more or less in favour of the views therein set forth and some few (a great deal too few) of these recommendations have been adopted, but nothing has, perhaps, come so near to one of the chief recommendations of Lord Roberts's article as the experiment recently inaugurated by Colonel Dooner, who is in command of the 87th Regimental District. The experiment has only been tried at present with regard to recruiting for the Militia ; but the indications of success have been so pronounced that it does not seem unreasonable to hope that before long some similar system may be introduced into the line.

Mr. S. Pizer, diamond merchant, Hatton-garden, London, complained to the Birmingham Police yesterday of having been robbed at New-street Station of a bag containing upwards of £200 worth of diamonds. He stated that he had been to Birmingham on business and was returning to London by the ten minutes to twelve train, with two bags, one in each hand, and a rug over his arm. He stepped into a carriage, and depositing one bag on the floor, he turned round to place the other and the rug on the hat rack. Having done so he looked for the bag that was placed on the floor and found it missing. There were several persons in the carriage. Mr. Pizer asked "Where's my bag ?" and one of them said : "You have not brought it in with you." He left the carriage and went to the cloak-room to see if by any possible chance he had left the bag there. Meanwhile the train had gone, and the bag has not been recovered.

In a letter written on the eve of Waterloo, Sergeant Ewart thus graphically described the capture of the French Eagle, about the preservation of which a question was asked in Parliament recently : "Owing to a column of foreign troops giving way our brigade was obliged to advance to the support of our brave fellows, which we certainly did in style. We charged through two of their columns, each about 5,000. It was in the first charge that I took the Eagle from the enemy ; he and I had a hard contest for it. He thrust for my groin, I parried it off, and cut him through the head ; after which I was attacked by one of their lancers, who threw his lance at me but missed the mark by my throwing it off with my sword. Then I cut him from the chin upwards through his teeth; next I was attacked by a foot soldier, who, after firing at me, charged me with his bayonet, but he very soon lost the combat, for I parried it and cut him down through the head, so that finished the contest for the Eagle. After which I presumed to follow my comrades, Eagle and all, but was stopped by the General saying to me, 'you brave fellow, take that to the rear, you have done enough until you get quit of it,' which I was obliged to do, but with great reluctance. Subsequently I took the Eagle into Brussels amidst the acclamations of thousands of the spectators who saw it."

It is not yet settled whether immediate effect is to be given to the decision, but the Admiralty have definitely determined to remove the above-water torpedo tubes of the vessels of the "Royal Sovereign" class. The arrangement comes none too soon, and it would be well if it were to be applied to all battlships and cruisers. The essence of the employment of a torpedo in action is that, like a gun, it should be ready for immediate use, but few captains would be found reckless enough to enter upon a fight with their torpedoes in above-water tubes ready for discharge. It would be like going into action with a number of most destructive mines in the ship's side ready to be fired at any minute by a casual shot from an enemy's quick-firing gun. The running of such a risk could only be described as criminal rashness, and it would therefore be far better to remove all abovewater torpedo tubes, and to free the men who would have to serve them for other duties.

Mr. Mark Guy Pearse, who has lately been in Johannesburg, mentions, in his latest letter to the *Methodist Times*, the dearness of living there, but sets against that the rate of wages. The hard work is, of course, done by the Kafirs, the Englishmen direct it. Miners, he says, make their twenty-five pounds a month. He attended a meeting at which a Sister gave a report of her work. She said she had visited one family where the woman of the house had to work hard at washing and ironing. The man was sitting at home and she said to him, "Can't you find anything to do ?" "Oh, yes," said he, "but I can't get paid for it." "What do you mean ?" she asked. "Well," was the reply, I can only *get a pound a day*, and I am not going to work for that."

FRESH TROUBLE WITH THE RANES IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Sept. 9.

There is an apparent calm in the disturbing elements that agitated the country of late, but this does not mean that arbitrary acts of a provoking nature on the part of officials have ceased to exist. The order for shooting down holders of arms is working its mischief by placing in the hands of officials a power which might be abused in a way that no Government jealous of its dignity would tolerate. The surprise occasioned in Portugal by the order brought the indignation of the press and of the public on the head of the Ministry, and the Governor-General was directed to cancel the order, but instead of doing so he sent in his resignation, and the Ministry was forced to give in. To strengthen the position of the Governor-General one Jose Caridade was made to wire to the Ministry that the order has produced a very salutary effect in quieting the country. It was also given out that the Governor-General on his recent visit to the seminary of Rachol was received with great enthusiasm by the people of Salsette. The Ranes who have been anxiously waiting for justice from Portugal promised by the Duke of Oporto to the memorial sent by them having become tired, and driven probably by want, sent an armed force of some 200 men to Volvoy, where there was a detachment of Government troop. They first deputed two individuals to the influential persons of the locality demanding contributions in money and rice. As nothing was forthcoming, one hundred armed men appeared in the village. The military post was surrounded and the houses looted. After two days the Government sent reinforcement of infantry and cavalry, but they found great difficulty in dealing with the Ranes. Mr. Constantinho Pinto, of Revora, one of the largest proprietors of Bardez, having one day come to Mapuça, was put under arrest by order of the Administrator, and kept without food in the soldiers' quarters till 8 o'clock at night. He was then taken to the residence of the Administrator, where he was ill-treated, four armed soldiers guarding the doors meanwhile fearing reaction on the part of Mr. Pinto's friends. Mada Sirodcar, a shopkeeper, having refused to sell to the wife of the Administrator a piece of cloth for the price she fixed upon is reported to have been sent to jail and kept there some days. He was only released after he had asked pardon of the Administrator and his wife. Mr. Judge Alpoim lives in a place where coppersmiths carry on their work from early morning till 9 p.m. Mr. Alpoim passed an order that they should commence their work at 9 a.m., as the noise in the morning disturbed his wife's sleep.

The revenue receipts from all sources throughout Portugese India for the month of June last amounted to Rs. 138,341 and the expenditure to Rs. 251,320, leaving a deficit of Rs. 122,979. These deficits have been the rule rather than the exception for the last few months, and there is no prospect that the situation will improve. On the contrary, the receipts from the West of India Portuguese Railway are fast decreasing, so that it will not be possible to pay the working expenses. For the week ended 29th August the receipts averaged Rs. 34 per mile compared with Rs. 122 for the corresponding period last year ; while the total receipts for the 8 weeks of the second half year amounted to Rs. 15,889 against Rs. 55,021 for a similar period last year.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, August 20, says :—Various features have combined to raise up prices of Yarn during the past fortnight. Some special threads of No. 20 urgently required for Tonquin and Pakhoi were most eagerly sought for, and consequently, under an exceptional rise in their rates of well nigh dols 3, such high values as dols. 90 to dols. 96 have been realised for some three or four of this description of threads. The rest of No. 20, and the general run of No. 10, have experienced a rise of about dol. 1 to dol. 1½. No. 12 being very scanty in stock of the required quality, purchasers refrained from broaching unecessary inquiries for it, and it therefore remains almost the same as before, unaffected with any fluctuation. No. 16 being in good supply, experienced but a rise of about half a dollar. There has been nothing like an equable influence on all counts and all descriptions. On the whole, however, under the influence of favourable news from the country markets, and an exceptionally scanty supply of only about 3,800 bales as against an average fortnightly supply of over 10,000 bales, prices have been raised as above, and in this direction the constant decline in exchange under the fall of silver played no less an important part than the aforesaid factors. Holders, seeing simultaneous working of these elements, hardened their views as inquiries were made, but though prices thereunder were influenced as above, transactions have not reached a very high figure, the present exceptional high level of rates deterring dealers very much from going beyond their immediate and urgent wants, though latterly, owing to reports set afloat of American and Indian cotton crops being damaged by excessive rain, a speculative feeling was noticeable. On the other hand the opinion was, and is at the present moment, also predominant that no reliance could be placed at so early a period on reports about cotton crop prospects, and the belief is entertained that rather favourable prospects would be the outcome of excessive rain. Sale total 6,000 bales made up of.

		Dolrs.		Dolrs.
2,000 bales of No.	20 sold at	90	to	98
500	,, 16	,, 92	to	92
800	,, 12	,, 74½	to	81½
2,500	,, 10	,, 70½	to	79½
150	,, 8-6	,, 64	to	69½

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 3,800 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 1,700 bales—at 9,500 bales consisting of

2,000 bales of No.	20	4,000 bales of No.	10
2,000 ,,	16	250 ,,	8
1,000 ,,	12	250 ,,	6

Exchange on India has further come down to Rs. 182½ wire and 182¾ post.

Shangai was not pinched for supplies, and consequently the advances demanded by holders under a rapidly declining exchange met with very little response there, and, as between foreigners and Chinese, more or less of a quietude latterly prevailed. The native holders took this opportunity of easing their holdings, and a considerable quantity is reported to have changed hands. The off-take from foreigners amounts to about 5,000 bales consisting of

2,640 bales of No.	20 sold at Tls.	69·50	to 71·50 and 73
1,320 ,,	16 ,,	64	to 66·50
1,040 ,,	10 ,,	56·50	to 62

leaving unsold stock at 20,000 bales. Exchange on India as on the 20th inst. is advised at Rs 248½ wire and 249 post.

In Japan there has been no change and rates have continued the same as they were during the previous fortnight.

CHINA NEWS.

Very little news reaches us from Formosa, but the general impression appears to be that the Japanese Government is doing all it can to prevent a recurrence of the brutal outrages by the minor officials and soldiers which led to the rising amongst the Chinese in the island. The Japanese press feels sore at the strictures passed upon Japanese rule in Formosa, and bring numerous silly and absurd accusations against the Foreign traders having interests in Formosa and the few missionaries. The Japanese, who are receiving thousands of pounds from the charitably-disposed in England and in the English communities of the Far East, resent an attempt that has been made to raise a Relief Fund for the distressed Chinese in Formosa. These two examples illustrate the superficiality of the Japanese character. We regret having to record one or two outrages on Foreign residents in Japan. There is a very bad temper among the lower classes of Japs, and it finds vent from time to time in petty outrages, mutinies and strikes, where foreigners are involved. For a very serious and brutal assault on Mr. W. Barrie superintending Engineer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, nine firemen have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The O. and O. steamer Gaelic, which grounded in the Inland Sea, will be patched up at Nagasaki and brought down to Hongkong for repairs.

A Russian has sailed from Yokohama in an open boat, 22 ft. long, 2'6 ft, deep, and 5·7 ft. beam, and will make an attempt to cross the Pacific to San Francisco.

The Russian have occupied the disputed foreshore at Chefoo. Messrs. Fergusson and Co. applied for an injunction restraining them, but were refused.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration is extending the Yunnan-fu-Mengtse line to Szemao ; and it is stated that work will shortly be commenced upon an extension of the wires into the anti-foreign Province of Hunan.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has been bestirring itself of late. Letters have been addressed to Lord Salisbury and to Sir Claude Macdonald calling for immediate action in regard to the opening of the West River and the waterways of South China to foreign trade. It is about time the Foreign Powers stepped parleving with the Chinese Administration, and insisted upon having the whole country thrown open to trade.

On the subject of the increased Telegraph Tariff, the Chamber has taken up a firm stand, and a general meeting of the members will be held at an early date to support the Committee's protests against the increase.

The half-yearly meeting of the Dock Company passed off quietly. A suggestion was made to grant a substantial bonus to the working staff in consideration of the excessive hours they have had to work.

The proposal to start a Volunteer Reserve in Hongkong is likely to receive cordial support.—"China Mail" (August 27.)

THE CRISIS IN ZANZIBAR.

THE THRONE SEIZED.

Hamid ben Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, died at his capital, on Aug. 25. He was about forty year of age, and succeeded his great-uncle, Seyyid Ali, in March, 1893. He was placed in power by the British Agent, in spite of some opposition from one of his uncles, Said Khalid. It appears that Hamid bin Thwain died quite unexpectedly. The intelligence that dangerous symptoms had manifested themselves was sent to Consul Cave and Gen. Sir Lloyd Mathews, who started forthwith for the palace, but before they arrived the Sultan was dead. Khalid caused the body of the Sultan to be buried at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at once proclaimed himself his successor. Prolonged conferences subsequently took place between Mr. Cave and Khalid, but the latter absolutely refused to leave the palace, saying that he would die there first. The force at the Pretender's disposal numbers 2500 men, all well armed, and of these 900 men are his personal bodyguard. Her Majesty's ships Philomel, Thrush, and Sparrow, landed 150 men ; but though the Racoon, cruiser, arrived on Aug. 23, Mr. Cave decided to take no action until the arrival of Admiral Rawson, in the St. George, the same day, when a further force of 250 men was landed. The palace square was in the possession of Said Khalid, the guns being trained upon the Thrush and Sparrow, which were moored opposite the palace. Later, an ultimatum was addressed to Said Khalid informing him that, unless his flag was hauled down, and he made complete surrender by 9 o'clock a.m., on Aug. 27, the palace would be bombarded. British subjects were requested to be on board the warships by 8 a.m. on the 27th.

The state of affairs in Zanzibar is regarded as possessing some serious elements, though there is said to be no probability that the pretensions of the self-proclaimed Sultan, Said Khalid, will meet with recognition or success. In well-informed circles the belief prevails that the late Sultan Hamid bin Thwain was assassinated, probably by means of poison.

Said Khalid, who has usurped the throne, is a young man of about twenty-five years of age, and of a fanatical disposition. The Government nominee, Hamud bin Mahomed bin Said, is, like Khalid, a cousin of the dead Sultan. During this crisis he has remained quietly in his house. He is a man between fifty and sixty years old, of a peaceful character, and well disposed towards the British.

The general opinion in Zanzibar is that the present time is a favourable one for hoisting the British flag, once for all abolishing Arab rule, and proclaiming the abolition of slavery.

In the absence of Mr. Hardinge, Mr. Cave, the British Consul, is for the moment the civil representative of British interests.

Mr. Hardinge, C. B., the Consul-General, had a long conference with the Government officials in London, on Aug. 26, but it is not intended that his leave shall be shortened.

The "Times" (Aug. 26), in an article, on the death of the Sultan of Zanzibar, says that the importance of Zanzibar as a Great Britain has naturally increased very greatly since 1890, when it passed into our hands as a Protected State. This, it will be remembered, was a part of the remarkable arrangement made between Lord Salisbury and Germany, under which we ceded Helfgoland and received in exchange a noteworthy accession of influence in East Africa. Since that arrangement no foreign Power has had any rights over the island, and England has practically a free hand to develop its resources in whatever way she may think most conducive to civilisation and general trade. Although, as yet, the actual volume of trade has not reached a very great figure—the exports and imports amounting to some £2,500,000 in all—the island must inevitably become more and more important. It is the centre and focus of the growing trade with the mainland, and must share the development both of British and of German East Africa. Its relations with Bombay have long been close, and are becoming closer. It is a port of call on the Eastern route to the Transvaal and Natal, via Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban, a route at present used only by a German line of steamers, but not likely to be neglected by English shipowners when the Beira railway is competed. French steamers bound to and from Madagascar also call at Zanzibar, and it is expected that this route also will increase in importance. For the present, however, the chief value of Zanzibar is as the port of East Africa, to which the exports of that region must find their way in transit to India, to the Cape, and to Europe.

THE PALACE BOMBARDED.

At 7 o'clock on morning of August 28 Rear-Admiral Rawson addressed a second ultimatum to Said Khalid, who had usurped the Sultanate of Zanzibar, calling on him to haul down his flag and surrender himself a prisoner, and directing his followers to pile their arms and leave the palace before 9 a. m., failing which the warships would open fire on the palace.

Khalid began to increase his fortifications, and a corvette in his possession loaded her guns and trained them on the British squadron. At the appointed hour the ships opened fire, and in forty minutes all the enemy's guns were silenced, the corvette was sunk, and the palace was a heap of blazing ruins. Khalid took refuge at the German Consulate.

Admiral Rawson reports that the loss of the rebels was heavy, but the number killed and wounded is not yet ascertained. Only one person, George James (95,523), second petty officer of the gunboat Thrush, was wounded in the British squadron, and no material damage was done to the ships.

The Thrush was hit sixty-two times and the Racoon sixteen times in the engagements.

Hamud, who had been chosen by the British Government as successor to the throne, has been proclaimed Sultan.

During the day the British bluejackets on shore were engaged in trying to extinguish the flames in the palace, and in restoring order in the city, in the outskirts of which some desultory firing continued after the bombardment was over.

With regard to the presence of the usurper at the German Consulate, no credence is given to the suggestion that it implies political intrigue. Khalid is supposed to have fled there because it was one of the nearest places of safety. It is regarded as quite conceivable that the German Consul would not deliver up the refugee without instruction from his Government.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The following telegram was received last evening at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Rawson, dated at Zanzibar, 27th August, 2-45 p.m. :—

"On requisition of Consul, and with his concurrence, I issued ultimatum at 7 o'clock in the morning to-day to usurper Sultan of Zanzibar, calling upon him to haul down the flag, surrender himself to me, and directing his armed followers to pile arms and leave palace before nine o'clock in the morning to-day, failing which I would open fire on him with ship's guns.

"Instead of complying, he commenced increasing fortifications, and his corvette loaded and trained her guns on my squadron. At nine I opened fire on palace and corvette, which was promptly returned. At 9-40 ceased firing, corvette sunk, all guns silenced. Usurper Sultan surrendered to German Consul. Hamud appointed Sultan. Enemy's loss heavy ; number not yet ascertained.

"George James, official number 95,523, second-class petty officer of Trush, seriously wounded ; no other casualty. No material damage to ship."

The following has been received at the Foreign Office :—

"Khalid paid no attention to the ultimatum presented to him by the Acting Agent and Consul-General. He refused to leave the palace, and declared that he would fight.

"Accordingly firing began at the appointed time, and continued for about an hour. The guns on shore were speedily silenced and the palace destroyed. Fire was opened on our ships by the Sultan's corvette, which was sunk.

"Khalid took refuge at the German Consulate, and Hamud was publicly proclaimed Sultan. The only casualty on our side was one seaman badly wounded."

Reuter's special correspondent sends the following fuller account of the engagement :—At seven o'clock yesterday morning (Aug. 27) the gunboats cleared for action, and formed in front of the palace. Up to the very last, however, no one believed that Khalid would resist, notwithstanding the extensive preparations which he had made to repel an attack. In accordance with the notice issued by Admiral Rawson, many British subjects went on board the warships at eight o'clock. The ladies were taken on board the flagship St. George. They behaved splendidly throughout. A large number of Indian residents and others sought refuge on the British Indian steamer Nowshera, but many Europeans remained on shore. The foreign gunboats and merchant vessels steamed away from the scene of action at an early hour.

Punctually at nine o'clock, the Racoon, Thrush, and Sparrow opened fire from their broadside guns and Maxims. At so short a range very great damage was done, but the rebles fought with pluck and determination, and returned a heavy fire. They kept it up from behind the barricades until the palace was reduced to ruins and in flames.

The armed steamer Glasgow, belonging to the Sultan, which was anchored in the centre of the harbour, opened fire on the flagship. The St. George and the Racoon at once turned their guns against her, and soon disabled the old hulk. Her crew hoisted the Union Jack, and the firing ceased, but she had already sustained so much damage that she gradually began to settle down, and went to the bottom. Boats were launched from the British warships, and all on board were rescued, including several who were wounded.

The Glasgow was a screw steamer, some 15 or 20 years old. She was bought by Sultan Barghash, and until yesterday had been used for saluting purposes. She carried some old cannon.

The British forces were admirably protected against the enemy's fire, and though many projectiles from the palace struck the ships, only one man was wounded.

Mr. Cave, the British Consul, and Sir Lloyd Mathews, the Premier, remained under fire throughout. The land forces under Captain Egerton of the St. George, and Captain O'Callaghan, of the Philomel, behaved splendidly under the heavy fire directed against them by the enemy. Most of the killed were Askaris, only a few Arabs being among the dead.

Captain Raikes, who, with his Zanzibaris, was posted in the outskirts, was busily engaged suppressing murder and loot. He killed or captured several assassins and thieves. There were no casualties on his side.

The pretender Said Khalid and General Saleh, one of

LI LEAVES ENGLAND FOR AMERICA.

LI HUNG CHANG has concluded his visit to England, and on Saturday (Aug. 22) left for New York, via Southampton. For a short time his Excellency is to remain in the United States, whence he will travel to Vancouver over the Canadian Pacific line, and embark at that port on his return journey to China. Before he left London Li Hung Chang received information from his Government that he would be met at Yokohama by two Chinese warships. He will leave the mail steamer for one of these, and they will sail from Yokohama at once for China, landing the distinguished passenger probably about Oct. 10. An attention like this on the part of the Emperor of China rather confirms (says the "Chronicle") the Viceroy's own anticipation that he may be in full power again before very long.

Li Hung Chang passed the greater part of Friday (the 21st) at home. In the morning he received a telegram from Lord Rosebery thanking him for the photograph which his Excellency had sent, and expressing extreme regret that he had not had the pleasure of meeting him. In his reply Li Hung Chang echoed his regret, adding, "It afforded me much pleasure to meet your charming children at the Forth Bridge." There were many visitors at Carlton House Terrace, including Lord Armstrong, Lord Rendel, and the representatives of a Sheffield firm. In the evening the Ambassador paid a short visit to the Empire Theatre.

Li Hung Chang and his suite left their residence in Carlton House-terrace and were driven in Royal Carriages to Waterloo Station. On the journey to Southampton the Envoy engaged in conversation with several persons, and then asked the interpreter to read an address, in which he thanked the English people for the welcome they had given to him and expressed the hope that his visit would tend to the welfare for his own and the British nation. At Southampton, he received the deputation representing the local authorities and Chamber of Commerce, who came to bid him farewell. In responding, through his interpreter, to the speech of the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Li Hung Chang said a deep impression had been made upon him by the magnitude of the accumulated knowledge, wealth, and force of the British nation, and by the simplicity, solidity, and frankness of the character of the people. He humbly hoped that he also had made a certain impression which would not soon be forgotten, and he trusted that, after his return to China, he would come to power again, not on his own account, but in the interests of the destiny of China. Finally, the Envoy reiterated his thanks for the welcome he had received in Great Britain.

One of Li's visitors brought his Excellency a beautiful present. The story is a short and simple one. Originally it was intended that Li should visit Sheffield, where his sight-seeing was to include an inspection of the works of Messrs. Vickers. But when the programme of his country tour came to be drawn up, it was found that some intended items must be ommitted, and the Sheffield project was among those abandoned. Messrs. Vickers thereupon resolved to present his Excellency with a silver model of a 6-inch quick-firing gun, and representatives of the firm gave it to Li at Carlton House-terrace. An inscription testified that it was a presentation to "his Excellency the East Li Hung Chung," but there was no disposition to notice a detail of this sort. The Ambassador received the gift with almost a schoolboy's glee. He narrowly inspected its every detail, he gently trifled with such parts as moved, and he could not have caressed it more tenderly had it been a little Chinese baby. "Is it really and truly a precise model?" asked the Ambassador, anxious to be sure on the point. They told him it was. "Is the material actually silver?" he next asked, hugging the toy with his eyes. Yes, the material was actual silver. "Full-size guns are never made of silver are they?" But the twinkling eye revealed the jest, and the only reply called for was an appreciative smile (writes a "Daily News" representative). And now there came an inquiry in dead earnest. "Will it shoot?" Yes; the model gun was quite capable of discharging a model projectile. "Then, in the name or all that's delightful," exclaimed the Ambassador, in effect, "let us have some firing practice." He looked serious, and he was serious. The persons standing around looked serious too—not to say grave. It would, no doubt, be good run to discharge a few shots, by the side of Lord Lonsdale's priceless pictures and what of his beautiful inlaid cabinet. The idea was abandoned.

In the course of the journey to Southampton his Excellency took occasion to formally bid farewell to the gentlemen representing London newspapers who had accompanied him throughout the whole of his tour in England, and styled by him "contemporary historians," the Ambassador Extraordinary rising and cordially shaking hands as the journalists were presented, the representative of the "Daily Telegraph," who has accompanied his Excellency throughout the whole tour, being first presented. His Excellency had previously expressed his regret that his engagements had precluded him from visiting the printing-offices of a great London newspaper. To the assembled pressmen, his Excellency said:—"I have been highly appreciative of the most enthusiastic reception given to me by the English people, and I hope that in the future, in anything that concerns China, the Press will do their best to help me in my mission of reform in China, because I know how powerful the London newspapers are."

At the conclusion of the speech-making at Southampton, an interesting meeting took place. This was between Li Hung Chang and Mrs. Moffat, General Gordon's sister. She presented his Excellency with a copy of her brother's "Diary," and he cordially expressed his thanks. Then Mrs. Moffat said: I wish to thank your Excellency very much for the honour you paid my brother's memory in putting a wreath on his statue.

LI'S "MISSION."

A correspondent of the "Times," authorised to speak on behalf of Li Hung Chang, reports his Excellency as saying:—

I am charmed with my English experiences, and I most deeply regret that circumstances should have compelled me to pay so hurried a visit, and that I should only have seen hastily and partially scenes amid which I should have liked to pass a lifetime. From your Royal Family, from your great Ministers, from Chambers of Commerce, as well as from merchants and manufacturers of leading position and importance, I have received a welcome which I did not expect, and shall never forget. You pride yourselves on your hospitality, I believe, more than anything else; I must confirm you in your good opinion, for I have experienced it. When I return to China I shall not fail to say that in no country that I have visited did I experience a more hearty and, as I think, sincere greeting than in this country of England. I have also seen much that has been useful to me, and that it behoves China to learn. When I reach Pekin I will tell my August master, the Emperor, and the Empress-Dowager, as well as all my colleagues, how remarable is the success with which you have worked up the raw material until you have become the workshop of the world. In supplying that workshop with the necessary raw material it will be China's policy to take forward steps as rapidly as she can, so that she may become in the Far East what England already is in the Far West—a Power combining wealth and strength in the higest degree.

The correspondent adds that, according to Li's own declaration, his extraordinary experiences in the last four months mark a turning-point in his career. When he left China, he says in expressive words "one half of my life ended. On my return there, inspired by all I have seen of the wonderful fruits of science, and of power founded on wealth, another half will begin, and I think it will be the more important half."

The practical object of Li Hung Chang's special mission (says the correspondent) was the increase of the tariff, and much curiousity has been felt as to the result of his conferences with Lord Salisbury, and as to how far his representations have contributed to expedite the settlement of that important matter. The importance of this question for China is of the first magnitude, because the increase of the only way she has of quickly increasing her money revenue, which is the more necessary because China requires no fresh guarantee for the large loans she now wishes to raise for the construction of railways and other internal improvements. When Li Hung Change broached the subject to Loud Salisbury he was met in a sympathetic spirit, and the English Premier at once declared himself favourable to the demand in principle, but he went on to say that befere the principle could be carried into practice it would be necessary to have the opinions of the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and elsewhere. To this postponement of a settlement the Chinese statesman rejoined that Chambers of Commerce could only give evidence and an opinion, while it was the prerogative of a great Minister like the Foreign Secretary to give a decision. Moreover, there was a powerful and recent precedent to this effect. When England was the first of all States to grant Japan the new increased tariff the British Government did not delay its decision until it had taken the Chambers of Commerce into its counsel. It acted and gave its decision promptly as a Government. Lord Salisbury's reply to this was, "Oh, but that was Lord Kimberley and the Chambers of Commerce have since made many complaints about that tariff. Li Hung Chang remained firm in his contention that, while he knew nothing about the individual Ministers who signed it, the British Government had, as a matter of fact, conceded to Japan without any equivalent the very point and substance he now asked for in the name of China, and that if it were withheld China could only come to the conclusion that England treated her in a different fashion from Japan. It is supposed that these firm representations made a favourable impression on Lord Salisbury; but it is important to note that Li Hung Chang offered no equivalents for this concession. He based his demand on abstract justice, and he left it for the British Government to make any suggestions that would place it on a footing of mere barter.

Having laid down with great emphasis and force the position he takes up on the tariff question, Li Hung Chang went on to explain how many important issues depend on England's decision with regard to it. The opinion of Englishmen generally is that China should move forward, that her steps should be prompt, and indeed rapid, and that she has not a moment to lose. Very well. They have in their hands the means of enabling China to move. It rests with them whether their own advice can be put into execution, for with the present tariff after paying the Japanese no revenue will be left over to carry out these railways and the schemes which China needs and I wish to introduce. It follows from these statements that the increase of the tariff would be, not merely an act of justice, but a means to an end. Once conceded it would be followed by the issue of a large loan, probably not less than fifty millions sterling, which would be exclusively devoted to the construction of railwys, the purchase of a fleet, and the introduction of various mechanical appliances into China. Treat China with justice in the matter of the tariff; she will not forget it, and she will at once proceed to give hostages to fortune for the reality of her adherence to the cause of progress. The Chinese statesman and his secretaries are quite unable to understand why English opinion on these subjects is not absolutely the same as their own. China is England's best market, and the one in which hitherto foreign competition has never had a chance with this country. At the presen moment trade in China has not reached one-tenth part of what it may attain to. There are provinces with millions of inhabitants in which English goods are practically unknown. The way to reach these markets lies through Pekin, but if what is just is withheld, how can ready compliance or cordial co-operation be attained?

If the news which reaches me (says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post") from what ought to be an authoritative source may be relied upon, it is evident that Li Hung Chang's tour has not been so purposeless from a diplomatic point of view as some would have us believe. The news is none other than that a certain proposition of a definite character has been made by his Excellency to both the Russian and English Governments, and that, with a view to future action on that proposition, correspondence is now proceeding between London and St. Petersburg. Though it is unlikely that a final decision will be arrived at until after the Tsar's visit, it is believed that the terms of the proposition would have the effect of bringing Russia and England into much closer union in Eastern Asia, and also of furthering the development, by railways and canals, of the Chinese Empire.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL

THE statement is still being repeated, despite denials, that the Transvaal has violated the Convention by concluding an extradition treaty with Holland without referring it to the British Government. On the other hand, the "Times" special correspondent, at Pretoria, telegraphing on Aug. 21, stated that the situation there had considerably improved during the past month. The impartiality shown in the Jameson trial and the definite and friendly attitude taken by Mr. Chamberlain had produced a marked effect. A month ago there was no practical sign that the Transvaal Government meant to concede anything to the Uitlanders; but, during the past few weeks, measures of a progressive nature had passed the Volksraad, and the Expulsion of Aliens Bill, drafted last month, had little chance of becoming law; whilst there was a growing disinclination on both sides in that country to construe their often strongly expressed opinions into offensive action.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE.

The report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on British south Africa has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. It is as follows:—Your Committee have met to consider the matters referred to them, and have discussed the nature of the information which should be supplied, but, seeing that it is not possible for them to commence the inquiry at this period of the Session, they recommend that a committee on the same subject should be appointed in the next Session.

The "London Gazette," of Aug. 25, contained a formal notification from the colonial Secretary of the terms of the referene to the Select Committee appointed by the House of commons to inquire into the recent incursion into the South African Republic and the administration of the British South Africa Company. The notice goes on to say that in accordance with a resolution passed at a preliminary meeting of the Committee, held on Aug. 14, all persons who can throw light on any part of the matters referred to are invited to notify to the Colonial Office that they wish to give evidence.

RELEASE OF MAJOR COVENTRY.

Major Coventry's imprisonment has not lasted long. Having completed twenty-four days of the sentence of five months passed upon him for participation in the Jameson raid, he was released from Holloway Gaol, on Saturday afternoon (Aug. 22) in consequence of the very serious change that had occurred in his health since his committal to prison. His complaint was that he was unable to sleep at night in consequence of pain occasioned by the wound in his back; and that in order to induce the necessary rest he was compelled to take sedatives rather freely on the advice of Dr. Scott. For some time, also, his spirits had been very depressed, while latterly his knee had been painful and somewhat stiff. Among others who have made inquiries on his behalf has been, it is said, the Queen herself.

Dr. Jameson and his officers still in Holloway are aware of Major Coventry's release. They are all in very good health and spirits. Dr. Jameson has again been visited by Mr. Hawksley, his solicitor, and the Dowager Countess of Dudley has also recently visited the gaol.

HINDU AND MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

SIR ROLAND KNYVER WILSON, late Reader in Indian Law to the University of Cambridge, author of "Anglo-Mahomedan Law," writes to the "Times":—The Lord Chief Justice of England, in his admirable address to the American Law Congress, as reported in the "Times" of Aug. 21, did me the honour to refer to me by name in the following passage:—

"Amongst the most successful experiments in codification, in English communities, have been those in Anglo-India, particularly the Penal Code and the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure. Prompted by their comparative success Sir Ronald Wilson urged the extension of the process of codification to those "traditional unwritten usages, or customary law, of Hindu or Mohammedan origin," still recognised in the government of India by Englishmen. But the wiser opinion of Indian experts was that it was better not to persevere in the attempt. Many of those usages, by sheer force of contact with European life and habits of thought, are falling into desuetude. The hand of change is at work upon them, and to codify them would be to stop the natural process of disintigration."

I shall be glad if you can give me space to explain (that I am only the latest advocate of a plan sketched out long before the Mutiny by Macaulay and his ellow-commissioners, approved in principle by Lord Salisbury when Secretary of State for India, and earnestly recommended in quite recent times by such "experts" as Sir Syed Ahmed and Dr. Whitley Stokes; and (2) that the words above italicised are wholly inapplicable to those branches of law of which the codification is now in question. . . His lordship's observation that codification has a tendency to arrest progress was made primarily with reference to international law, and is doubtless corret as applied to that or any case in which (1) there is any progress to arrest, and in which (2) the machinery employed for the framing and establishment of the code is too unwieldy to be readily brought into play for its amendment. Neither of these conditions exists in the case now under consideration. On the one hand, no progress, in the sense of improving the substance of the rules administered as Mohammedan law by our Courts, ever has been, or can be, made by any other agency than legislation, consistently with the principles which are understood to govern judicial action. . . . On the other hand, the instances specially referred to by Lord Russel show conclusively that, when progress is not barred by other causes, codification, as managed in India rather stimulates than arrests it. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, passed respectively in 1859 and 1861, have, both of them, been twice thrown into the melting-pot and completely recast, and have, both of them, been amended in many details since the last general revision. The Penal Code, passed in 1860, has not yet undergone the process of repeal and re-enactment; but no less than twelve Acts have been passed for its amendment, repealing two sections, adding eight new sections, and modifying sixty sections. Does this look like arrested progress?

ARE Bald Heads Increasing? "Without a doub they are," remarked to the writer a barber (one of the old school) in reply to my query. "Why, for every hairless pate you saw twenty years ago, there are now half-a-dozen. You have only to gaze down from the gallery of a theatre upon the mass of heads below, to mark the truth of my words. The reason? Ah, there are many. Undoubtedly the chief one is the increasing pre sure and hurry of life now-a-days. People work harder and for longer hours than they did, and their pleasures are equally boisterous and trying. Of course, all this high pressure is bound to tell on their constitutions, and one of the first things to suffer is their hair. My friends in America inform me that good heads of hair are getting rarer, and they all give the same causes—work and worry. Another thing that in my opinion has had its effect is the growing disuse of hair oil. Shiny, well-greased locks have quite gone out of fashion (so many men have their heads shorn quite close by the new American clippers), and I don't think I use a pint of pomade a month. And, of course, with many people, either the scalp must be stimulated, or the hair is starved: the oil used to make up for the scantiness of his natural supply. Anyhow, I for one don't object, for even if I do get fewer jobs in hair-cutting, there is more work now-a-days in wig-making.'

A PLEA FOR AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

THE "Daily Mail" is trying to educate its public on the desirability of more amicable relations between Great Britain and Russia. It has given exceptional prominence to a long article from St. Petersburg, recounting the views of "one of the most distinguished and powerful of Russian nobles, who is in closest connection with the Tsar."

The interview began with China. "Well," said the Prince, "the Chinese simply wait for our intervention. . . I confess it appears to be extraordinary that instead of obtaining diplomatic and commercial mastery of the South of China—a sphere of incalculable wealth; of millions of peaceful semi-civilised customers for your commerce—instead of devoting all British energies, and, if need be, a little British force, to this vast new India, all British attention and efforts are now focused upon South and East Africa, upon dishonourable acts of brigandage against the Dutch, upon massacre among the blacks, and upon cricket matches. From various causes I desire to see friendlier relations between my country and England. But you do not seem to perceive the crisis in your own affairs. Russia, by mere mass of numbers, has become arbiter of Europe. Your German rivals are seriously threatening your trading supremacy. If you do not act with Russia now, and inaugurate a permanent understanding on all Eastern matters, Russia may become a permanent and overwhelming enemy. Above all things, your plain interest is co-operation with Russia in reorganising China. It is possible that your Mr. Curzon is too inexperienced and rash to know this? Why, in the name of heaven, do you not—before it be too late—form a great China company, which shall form a nucleus of future Government, as you did in India?"

"The verbal Franco-Russian alliance does not practically extend to the East. The French policy in the East is restless, ambitious, uncertain, and weak. Moreover, the French democracy, which is dwindling in numbers, must discover sooner or later its immense costliness. With you, Colonies are a necessity—with them, a luxury. Even the soldiers they use in the East are not French."

"Do you not approve of this existing Franco-Russian alliance?"—"Although I am still a soldier, I am not one of its worshippers; they consist of a small military party here. . . This French alliance has no real strength in it, because ordinary Russians are at present indifferent to all foreigners. But the alliance has these advantages:—First, Russia, a country of enormous natural wealth, is yet a young and virgin country. She requires development. But it is by means of French and German capital. Since the alliance, this process of investment has increased. France has eight milliards of francs invested in Russia. At Moscow, our national commercial centre, the activity of Germans especially is remarkable. For capital, Russia is a new America, and a far safer field than the United States. Owing to the cheapness of labour, capital here returns 12 to 20 per cent. net profits. We have not yet learned to work ourselves, and our Petersburg Bourse is only open an hour a day! On the whole, you English have been strangly backward in realising this. Your merchants have forgotten that in the sixteenth century it was they who discovered Russia."

He bade me kindly farewell, adding: "But do not let England forget that we should prefer her as an ally in the East, and that her future depends not on Africa, but on acting with Russia in China now."

DECLINE OF JAPANESE INFLUENCE IN KOREA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Daily Chronicle" recently returned from Japan writes:—"An American syndicate has secured a contract on very favourable conditions for making a railway between Seoul and Chemulpo. According to the terms of the contract, the land on either side of the proposed new line will be held by the syndicate, which on its side undertakes to build and equip the road, over which it will have complete control for fifteen years. At the expiration of that time the Korean Government has the option of buying the road from the company at a price to be agreed upon at that time by one representative from the Government and one from the company, an umpire jointly appointed deciding the purchase price if an arrangement cannot otherwise be arrived at. Should the Government not wish to buy at the expiration of fifteen years, the line will remain in the hands of the company for another ten years, when the Government will again have the option of purchase, and so on for successive periods of ten years, it being evidently the anticipation of the syndicate that the depletion of the Korea Treasury, which has now continued for many years, will be its chronic state. The point of importance about these and similar concessions to foreigners in Korea is the proof thus afforded of the steady decline of Japan's influence in the peninsular kingdom. . . . The Americans in Korea sided with the Russians, and an American syndicate has therefore obtained a concession for a railway; France assisted Russia in the matter of the retrocession of Liao-tung by Japan, and a French syndicate is reported to have secured the contract for a railway from Pingyang to Seoul. Japan, it is clear, has obtained absolutely nothing by her interference in Korea, save, perhaps, her recognition by Russia as a formidable rival in the Far East."

From an article in the "Times" on the rebellion in Mid-Formosa it appears that the Japanese are face to face with a state of affairs in their new possession quite as serious as that which the French have before them in Madagascar.

"CHILDREN OF THE PROPHET."

CHILDREN of the Prophet, dwelling among infidels, gathered together, on Aug. 21 at a banquet given by Hadji Mahamed Dollie at the meeting of the temporary mosque, Albert-street, Regent's Park, N.W., in honour of the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed. There were Moslems from Cape Colony, the Transvaal, Turkey, India, and Egypt, among the considerable number present being Mohamed Ali Bey and Shender Bey, Prof. BarackatuHah presided, and he subsequently gave a biographical sketch of the Prophet's life. Hesham Niematuilah, D.D., Pir Baksch, Hadji Mohamed Dollie, and Mohamed Effendi, Imaum of the Turkish Embassy, who had previously led the Magrieb, or sunset prayers, also took a very active part in the proceedings. The toast of the Sultan of Turkey, as the Caliph of the Mohammedans and the defender of the faith which Mohammed taught, was duly honoured.—There was a similar gathering on Aug. 22 at Holborn, when Mr. Jaffer R. Kaderbhoy presided. This gathering was under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam. An oration on the "Genius of the Arabian Prophet" was delivered by the Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, who lamented that the teachings of the Prophet had never been given a fair hearing in European countries, especially in England. The form of government advocated by the Prophet was "pure and enlightened democracy." The Moulvio also strongly urged that Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, should sink their petty differences and join hands in crushing the hydra of agnosticism and infidelity. Afterwards the Chairman proposed the toast of the Queen-Empress, the ruler of the greatest Mohammedan State, and hoped that Her Majesty would be spared to complete the sixtieth year of her most enlightened reign. He then called upon the Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad to propose the toast of "The Caliph and the other Moslem Rulers." The Moulvie hoped the present strained relations between England and some Mohammedan Powers would soon be brought to a peaceful end.

IT is always interesting, when new territory is added to the Empire, to note the peculiarities of savage tribes in the matter of violent crime. On the North-West frontier blood feuds are still the cause of many murders every year, the Pathans carrying on the domestic *vendetta* from generation to generation. On the far north-east border the Kachins have their feuds also, and they seem to cherish feelings of revenge against anyone who brings punishment upon them for even minor offences. Thus in the report on the Bhamo district for 1895-96 it is stated that one Sao Tu of Warraw was imprisoned for smuggling opium in 1893. The policeman who was instrumental in securing his conviction was promptly murdered, and last year a band of Kachins raided the village of Kukum, and killed the policeman's brother. In the same part of the district another band killed the wife of a village headman against whom they had, apparently, a grievance, and carried off his two daughters into slavery. These raiders got off scotfree, as a party of military police passed them in the night and the pursuit was thus ineffective. There is a simplicity in the story of a petty chief named Tulum, who was concerned in the Warraw affair. We read that "the resistance of Tulum to the orders issued, his refusal to settle the boundary question between Warra and Letsao, and his subsequent resistance to the escort, resulted in his death and that of his son and another man who had lately come to the village." The military police have to act promptly when resistance is offered, for they are always greatly outnumbered, and small detachments would probably be wiped out if the least hesitation were shown when a village is roused. Occasionally bloodshed occurs when some of the hot-blooded hill men are treated with indignity. The Palaungs, for example, are full of warlike instinct and are apt to use their weapons on slight provocation. A *dawa*, or man in tribal authority, stopped some Palaung traders and demanded toll. He was dissatisfied with the amount or the manner in which it was tendered, and probably beat two of the caravan-men with the flat of his *dah*. Another Palaung standing by promptly cut him down and killed him. Fine and compensation to the widow was the rude justice rendered.

STRANGE DEATH OF A CLAIMANT RAJAH.

AT Hammersmith, on Aug. 21, Mr. H. R. Oswald, duputy coroner, held a long inquiry with reference to the death of His Highness Soochaith Singh, Prince of Chumba, Punjab, India, aged about fifty-five years, who was found dead at 14, Warbeckroad, Shepherd's-bush, on Monday night (Aug. 17), under strange circumstances.—Mdlle. Marie Valvir Couronnee, a young French woman, whose evidence had to be interpreted by the Rev. John Fagan, deposed that for four years she had lived with deceased as his wife. His health was not very good, and he suffered from rheumatism. He drank to excess, principally rum. On Monday he went out at midday without having had any food, and brought home later by two men. He was either drunk or dying. Witness tried to get a woman to help her, but she did not come. All the evening deceased laid on the floor in the passage with a pillow under his head. Later she was sure he was dying, and called to a neighbour who sent for the police and a doctor.—By the Coroner: He came to England to ask the Government to reinstate him in his dominions, he having been dethroned. He received, however, a small pension from the Indian Government.—The Coroner said that from documents found in deceased's possession it appeared that he was claiming from the Indian Government for damages sustained by refusal of his birthright, as Rajah of Chumba, and the loss of over £200,000, irrespective of the loss of his personal property in the Palace of Chumba and the withdrawal of rank, dignity, and social position. He had also addressed members of Parliament, explaining that on the death of his brother, Sir Singh he became Rajah, but that his illegitimate half-brother was unlawfully made Rajah to his loss and injury, and that he had come to try and regain his position and could ask no compensa. He appeared to be in possession of a pension of £22 a month, whereas he asked for £100 a month. Many of his letters were written in Sanscrit.—Other evidence showed that the deceased was seen staggering about the pavement in Warbeckroad with a large bunch of keys and several parcels. He was seen to fall and was picked up unconscious and carried home. The witnesses said they thought he was ill rather than drunk. Mrs. Faulkner, a neighbour, said she was called out of bed by the lady knocking at the wall. She sent for the police and doctor when she saw the Prince lying in the passage.—Dr. David Arthur, of 276, Oxbridge-road, stated that death was due to coma from haemorrhage caused by chronic alcoholism.—The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

THE condition of Turkish finance has, it is stated, induced the Sultan to regard more favourably the propositions of the Powers regarding the pacification of Crete. The proposals for the blockade of the island have, it appears, been quite abandoned; instead, all the great Powers have, it is reported, claimed for Crete the concession of "modified autonomy." The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in the Greek capital learns that the essential conditions laid before the Porte were as follows: (1) The nomination of a Christian Governor for five years, under the guarantee of the Powers. (2) The economic independence of the island, with the payment of an annual tribute to the Sultan. (3) The reorganisation of the gendarmerie by European officers. (4) The judiciary independence of the island through the establishment of a High Court (Cour de Cassation) at Canea. This last condition the Porte rejected. The Consuls at Canea have, it is said, received instructions to make known to the Cretans in firm language that if they do not accept the concessions obtained for them they will lose the sympathies of Europe, the Turks having left a free hand in Crete. The Greek Government is making similar representations to the Cretans. It is generally believed that the latter will yield in the end, although the concessions obtained fall considerably short of the scheme of reforms formulated by the Cretan Assembly.

Later despatches from Constantinople state that the modifications asked for by the Porte in the scheme submitted by the Powers for the pacification of Crete are, with one exception, unimportant. The Porte finally accepted the scheme, and a Consular Commission has been appointed to supervise the carrying out of the reforms.

The Sultan has requested the Minister of Finance to report upon the financial situation, and when the document is ready it is to be published—the first time such a thing has been done for many years. The object is to show that the Public Debt has considerably diminished since 1890.

A Blue Book was issued in London, on Aug. 25, dealing with the recent outrages in Armenia. The despatches, which number over 500 and cover a period of not quite two years from December, 1893, to September, 1895, contain many official confirmations of the stories of Turkish oppression.

LI HUNG CHANG AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE "Times" has received from Mr. Joseph G. Alexander, hon. secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Opium Trade, a copy of correspondence which recently passed between him and Li Hung Chang. On July 1 last, Mr. Alexander wrote to the Grand Secretary on behalf of the British anti-opium societies, requesting him to favour them with an interview during his visit to London. The societies, he said, believed that a public statement from his Excellency as to the position and views of the Chinese Government and people on the subject of the opium trade would decidedly help to bring home to the people of this country the true bearings of the case, and to correct the following statement contained in the report presented by the majority of the late Royal Commission on Opium: "In regard to the admission of Indian opium, China is now, at all events, a perfectly free agent." It was further stated that the deputation would be headed by Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., the president and Mr. Joshua Rowntree, the chairman of the representative board of the anti-opium societies of the United Kingdom. An answer to this letter, dated from the Chinese Legation Aug. 11 1896, was sent by Sir Halliday Makartney, on behalf of Li Hung Chang, Sir Halliday, after acknowledging receipts the request forwarded by Mr Alexander, wrote:—"In reply, I am to state that having taken the instructions of the Grand Secretary as to whether he would be prepared to receive the deputation, the Minister has been desired by him to express to you his regret that, having had to greatly curtail the stay he intended making in this country, his engagements will not permit of his receiving the deputation, and that, even had it been otherwise, his position as a guest of the State would have made it impossible, if not indecorous, for him to make any declaration in opposition to the report of the Royal Commission." Appended to the copy of correspondence are a copy of a letter addressed by Li Hung Chang to the Rev. Storrs Turner in 1881, and a report of Mr. Alexander's interview with Li Hung Chang in 1894, to both of which Mr. Alexander made reference in his letter of July 1.

SIR J. DE WET'S SUCCESSOR AT PRETORIA.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. William Conyngham Greene, Secretary of Legation, of the Diplomatic Service, to be Her Majesty's Agent in the South African Republic in the room of Sir Jacobus Albertus De Wet, K.C.M.G., resigned. Whilst so employed Mr. William C. Greene will hold the personal rank of Charge d'Affaires in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service. He will sail for South Africa on Nov. 7. Mr. William Conyngham Greene was educated at Harrow and at Oxford (M.A., Pembroks College). He entered the Foreign Office as a clerk in 1877. In 1880 he was appointed Third Secretary at Athens. In the same year he passed an examination in public law, and for a few days acted as Charge d'Affaires at the Greek capital. Subsequently he acted as Charge d'Affaires at Stuttgardt and Darmstadt. He exchanged places with the Hon. Louis Greville, and was appointed a Second Secretary in 1887. He was transferred to the Haggue in 1889, where he remained until January, 1891, when he was sent to Brussels, where for a time he acted as Charge d'Affaires. He was promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Teheran in 1893. Mr. Greene, who is an Irishman, is a nephew of Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, and of Lord Rathmore. He is forty-two years of age, and married twelve years ago, Lady Lily Stopford, youngest daughter af the fifth Earl of Courton. Mr. Greone, who is a good linguist, receives an extra allowance of £100 per annum from the Foreign Office for a knowledge of Persian. He speaks Dutch fluently.

As bearing upon the conspowersy concerning the attitude of Sir Jacobus de Wet towards the Reform Committee during the acute phase of the Transvaal crisis in January last, a fresh witness, Mr. W. A. Leith, writes to say that he "most emphatically corroborates Mr. Phillips's statement that Sir Jacobus, representing the High Commissioner, distinctly stated no harm would come to the members of the Committee if they would induce the men to lay down their arms."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

FOUR counties—Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, and Essex—completed their programme for the season on Aug. 26. Yorkshire, as was anticipated, is the champion county of the year, the position of the counties being as follows:—Yorkshire (13 points), Lancashire (7), Surrey (10), Middlesex (4), Essex (1), Notts, Derbyshire, Kent, Hants, Gloucester, Warwick, Somerset, Sussex, Leicester.—K.S. Ranjitsinhji's scores of 100 and 125 against Yorkshire on August 22 bring the number of his centuries this season to ten. Altogether during the week he made the huge number of 430 runs, the highest aggregate. What made his scores the more remarkable was the fact that he was suffering from an injury to his hand, which made it necessary for him to go in late in the first innings of Sussex in the Lancashire match. There is nothing ungenerous, however, in suggesting that Ranjitsinhji has been a little fortunate in playing so often on the Brighton ground. Runs come more readily there than anywhere else in England, though the Taunton ground is nearly as easy. Lord Sheffield, president of the Sussex Cricket Club, and Lord Harris have joined the Committee of the dinner to be given at Cambridge, on Sept. 29, to the Indian prince.—Last week the Australians dismissed Gloucestershire for 17. Although 17 does not make a lowest record, Oxford having failed to get more than 12 in a match played in 1877, the coincidence is sufficiently striking that in June the M.C.C. should have got the Australians out for 18. Seventeen, however, is the lowest total made by an English team against an Australian Eleven, the nearest being 19, made by the M.C.C., at Lord's, in 1878. The present week's play has been seriously marred by rain.

AUSTRALIANS VS. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At Cheltenham, Aug. 20-22. On the opening day, Gloucester were all out for 133, and the Australians completed their first innings for 204. On Friday no start was possible till between three and four p.m., when Gloucestershire opened their second innings, but only three runs had been scored when heavy rain again set in and stopped the game. On the 22nd, Gloucestershire hopelessly collapsed, being all out in the space of about fifty minutes for 17 runs, leaving the Colonists, the victory, by an innings and 54 runs:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Dr W G Grace, st Johns, b M'Kibbin	26	b Trumble	9
Mr R W Rice, b M'Kibbin	11	c and b Trumble	1
Mr W M G Hemingway, b Trumble	0	b Trumble	0
Mr C O H Sewell, c Iredale, b M'Kibbin	18	b Trumble	0
Mr C L Townsend, c Darling, b Trumble	0	c Graham, b Trumble	0
Mr G L Jessop, st Johns, b M'Kibbin	30	c Gregory, b Trumble	0
Mr W G Grace, jun, c Johns, b Jones	22	c Donnan, b M'Kibbin	0
Mr F H B Champain, b M'Kibbin	3	c Graham, b M'Kibbin	3
Mr W S Brown, run out	8	not out	1
Wrathal, not out	8	st Johns, b M'Kibbin	1
Board, b M'Kibbin	1	c Trott, b M'Kibbin	0
Byes, 7; 1-b, 1	8	Byes	2
Total	133	Total	17

AUSTRALIANS.

Mr F A Iredale, b Townsend	7
Mr J Darling, c Board, b Jessop	26
Mr G H S Trott, c Wrathal, b Townsend	17
Mr H Donnan, b Townsend	1
Mr C Hill, b Townsend	0
Mr S E Gregory, not out	71
Mr H Graham, at Board, b Townsend	1
Mr H Trumble, c Sewell, b Townsend	28
Mr R Jones, c Jessop, b Townsend	2
Mr T R M'Kibbin, b b-w, b Townsend	22
Mr A E Johns, c and b Jessop	10
Byes, 14; 1-b, 1; n-b, 4	19
Total	204

AUSTRALIANS VS. SOMERSET.

At Taunton, Aug. 24-26. Somerset, in the short time rain permitted play, scored 159 for the loss of five wickets; and in the second day closed their initial essay for 219. The Australians, although they scored 88 for three men out, were disposed of for 129, Robson taking six wickets for 22 runs. Going in a second time, Somerset lost six batsmen for 49, the first four wickets falling for a single. Not a ball could be bowled on the Wednesday, owing to rain, so the match was left drawn:—

SOMERSET.

Mr L C H Palairet, b Jones	6	b M'Kibbin	0
Capt Hedley, b Jones	40	b M'Kibbin	9
Mr R C N Palairet, c Kelly, b Trumble	31	c Hill, b Trumble	1
Mr S M J Woods, c Iredale, b Jones	35	c Iredale, b Giffen	16
Mr W N Roe, c Hill, b Trumble	46	run out	0
Robson, c Trott, b Trumble	2	b Giffen	10
Mr J R Challen, b M'Kibbin	23	not out	12
Mr W T Hill, b M'Kibbin	4	not out	10
Nicholls, st Kelly, b Trumble	6		
Tyler, c Jones, b M'Kibbin	13		
Mr A E Newton, not out	0		
Byes, 4; 1-b, 9	13		
Total	219	Total	49

AUSTRALIANS.

Mr J Darling, b Hedley	0
Mr F A Iredale, c and b Hedley	9
Mr G Giffen, c Tyler, b Robson	40
Mr H Donnan, run out	41
Mr S E Gregory, c Newton, b Robson	4
Mr C Hill, b Robson	1
Mr G H S Trott, c and b Hedley	1
Mr J J Kelly, st Newton, b Robson	14
Mr H Trumble, c Newton, b Robson	8
Mr E Jones, c Challen, b Robson	9
Mr T R M'Kibbin, not out	0
Byes	2
Total	129

YORKSHIRE VS. SUSSEX.

At Brighton, Aug. 21-22. Yorkshire made 313 for five, and on the second day carried their first innings to 407. The home team had lost two good wickets for 23 when

"THE WAR IN RHODESIA OVER."

EARL GREY has telegraphed that the war in Rhodesia is over. It appears that, on Aug. 21, the chief, John Grootboom, came to Mr. Rhodes and told him six chiefs, two princes, and thirty-four indunas were gathered in secret council in the hills four miles away. He said they wished to see Mr. Colenbrander, and would welcome Mr. Rhodes, but "dared not ask him to come." Mr. Rhodes, however, determined to go, and started, accompanied by Mr. Colenbrander, Dr. Sauer, and a journalist, all of whom were armed. He himself, however, carried no arms. The parley lasted four hours, and in the end all the chiefs threw down their arms, in token of unconditional surrender, and guaranteed the safety of the roads and coach. This news, it seems, was brought by Dr. Sauer to Bulawayo, which he reached on Aug. 22, after riding all night.

The Matabele Chiefs (it is reported) complained bitterly of the conduct of the native police, who stole their cattle and assaulted their women. It had been impossible, they said, to obtain redress for their injustices, and the young Matabele insisted on going to war. Hence the rebellion ensued, and the fight to recover their land. It had been, however, without any heart on the part of the great majority. The Chiefs also declared that the promises made by the white officials on taking over their country had been unfulfilled, and they detailed a long list of grievances in an eloquent and pathetic manner. Mr. Rhodes asked: "Why have you killed white women and children?" Somabulana replied: "You killed ours, but all in battle and by mistake." On returning, Mr. Rhodes said: "This is one of the scenes which make life worth living." A short distance from the council place the little party passed a large and fully armed impi, but they were not interfered with in any way.

Earl Grey's telegram to the B.S.A.C. is as follows:—"Bulawayo, Aug. 22, 11-15 p.m.—After several days' negotiations with rebels, Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Sauer, and Mr. J. W. Colenbrander rode yesterday unattended, at the risk of their lives, into heart of rebels' stronghold, five miles into the Matoppos and thirty miles east of Bulawayo. Held four hours' indaba with following chiefs:—Somabulanka, Mulugulu, Sikhomboo, Dhlism, Gunu, Manyobo, Mabovu, Sikhota, Nyanda, Bidi, and thirty-four heads of town and Majacas, all representing districts and military towns. Results: War is over; terms of settlement not yet known, but practically amount to unconditional surrender."

A telegram from Bulawayo states that the insurgent natives in the Gwaai district have not surrendered. They are in a position so strongly entrenched that a British force declined to attack them, and retreated after some desultory firing.

The two following telegrams from Lieut.-Gen. Goodenough, both dated Aug. 21, have been received at the Colonial office:—"Following telegram from Carrington:—'Watts reports following casualties:—Trooper Hermiston missing since July 24; Trooper Ernest Eastwood, Cpl. John R. Hamilton, Trooper William Wray, all M.M.R., and Pte. George White, 7th Hussars, all wounded at Marandella's, July 29. Capt. Winter, at Marandella's reports, that while collecting grain, his transport rider, Mr. W.B. Joliffe, was killed by shot from neighbouring hill. Lieut. and Qmr. W. E. Barnes, Army Service Corps, was killed by shot from cave at Gatis's, and Mr. Campbell, late officer on Union Line, employed in Alderson's transport, is missing.'"

"Alderson reports that he burnt Amando's kraal on 19th. Capt. Montgomery seriously wounded in head. Trooper Watson wounded at Chibi's. Found and buried remains of Inspector von Staaden and Duckenson and Cass. Number 4527, Pte. R. Ramsey, 1st Bn., Royal Irish Rifles, severely wounded. Natives were dispersed. Jenner completely destroyed Marandella's kraal, a position of great strength and fortified."

A contract has been entered into for the extension of the railway from Mafeking to Bulawayo, which town, it is hoped, will be reached by the railway by the end of 1897. The railway from the east coast to Salisbury is also to be pushed forward.

FIERCE RIOTING IN CONSTANTINOPLE

A RIOT was precipitated in Constantinople by what appears to have been an organised attack by a band of forty men, armed with revolvers and bombs, on the Ottoman Bank. They killed a number of gendarmes who were guarding the building, and then shut the doors—the clerks flying from the premises—and opened fire from the windows and the roof on the police, who returned the fire. The rioters kept possession of the building till a late hour at night. There were also disorders in the streets of Galata and Pera. Many persons were killed and wounded, and several shops were sacked.

Telegrams were received in Paris from the directors of the bank in Constantinople stating that, thanks to the intervention of the Sultan, the disorders were at an end, and that none of the personnel of the bank were injured. The disturbance is ascribed to the Armenian Revolutionary Committee.

The Porte has issued a despatch to its representatives abroad attributing the disorders to Armenian agitators who sought to disturb the security of the capital. It is added that the guilty parties will be arrested and delivered over to justice without delay, and that tranquility reigns in Constantinople as well as in the provinces of the Empire.

H.M.S. Dryad left her anchorage at Therapia and came towards the city. The French and Italian guardships were to follow her, and the French Charge d'Affaires installed twelve sailors from the gunboat La Fleche at the Embassy as a measure of precaution.

LORD KELVIN'S CONFESSION OF "FAILURE."

THE dignified and rather pathetic confession made by Lord Kelvin at the banquet given in honour of his jubilee, that the "one word characterising his fifty-five years of labour is—failure," has caused some misunderstanding among philosophers of a certain school in France, and has led to an interesting correspondence. The writer of the letter to Lord Kelvin, M. de Fonvielle, is an æronaut and a scientific journalist of some considerable standing. After a lengthy prelude of what in this prosaic country we should be inclined to call gush, he warms to the point in view, expressed Anglice as follows:—"I read in Nature your admirable address, delivered in St. Andrew's Hall, in reply to the Lord Provost. I congratulate you from the depths of my heart upon that 'failure' of the atomic theories. The usefulness of your many and great inventions will never be called in question; during endless centuries they will preserve your name from oblivion, as long as the human race exists upon this globe round which your siphon recorder carries thought with a rapidity no less than divine. But none of your services rendered to the cause of progress is surpassed by this avowal, for your talents and high reputation have been employed by false philosophers to propagate materialism and anarchy." The rest of this letter being personal, it need not be quoted. Lord Kelvin's reply is a study in the Gladstonian art of waiving a dubious compliment. It opens with acknowledgments in a suitably lofty key, and then goes on:—I find a slight misunderstanding as to what I said at Glasgow on the subject of the 'failure of my most strenuous efforts.' I did not allude in this passage to anything which I am in the habit of teaching, either in my classes or in my published works. I am as much convinced as ever I was of the absolute truth of the kinetic theory of gases. All I know is that I have not succeeded, in spite of fifty years of effort, in understanding more about the dumniferous ether or the manner in which it operates in regard to the electrical and magnetic forces. It is on this point that I remain as ignorant as I was fifty-five years ago, when I first became convinced that the ether operated essentially in all these actions." The retort courteous to this disavowal of apostasy is an article expressing M. de Fonvielle's own views on the atomic theory which that gentleman invites Lord Kelvin to refute.

TERRIFIC SNOWSTORMS.

"We encountered during April most terrific snowstorms, coupled with rises in temperature which effectually broke up the ice and prevented satisfactory marching; but during the lulls in the gales, and when the sun occasionally shone, we were able to take a large number of valuable photographs, which will give you an excellent idea of the terrible Arctic nature of this ice-capped country.

"I am sending you back more details in my letters, but I have instructed the captain of the Windward to telegraph this information to you immediately on arriving at port, I hope you and Mrs. Harmsworth and all my friends are well. We are all of us in the best of health and spirits."

It should be stated that Mr. Harmsworth telegraphed yesterday his hearty congratulations to Dr. Nansen on his magnificent journey and the record he has made, and expressing his great gratification that Mr. Jackson was able to render him assistance

THE FRAM.

"When Dr Nansen and Lieutenant Schott-Hausen left the Fram, they were fully prepared for the possibility of their being unable to return to her. At the time of their departure the vessel was fast in the ice, which was carrying her westward. The Jackson expedition had not penetrated further north than the point on Franz Josef Land where Dr Nansen wintered." Professor Mohn, who is at present at Vardo, states that the scientific results of Dr Nansen's observations are magnificent. Several hitherto unknown islands have been discovered, and their positions observed.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: 19, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEW LIGHT ON THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

M. EMILIE OLLIVIER, who was appointed Prime Minister of France by Napoleon III. in 1869, has on the twenty-sixth anniversary of his fall from power, made some startling declarations to a French newspaper concerning the events of 1870. He says he has nothing to reproach himself with. France had secured the alliance of Austria and Italy, and she would have had that alliance, notwithstanding the first defeats, had it not been for the unpardonable fault of Sedan. He declares that—"Those alliances were so certain that the plan of campaign with which the Emperor has been so severely reproached—that scattering of the Army Corps along the frontier—had been imposed upon us by the Austrian General Staff. Yes, our troops had been placed in conformity with the plans of Archduke Albert himself, with the object of being able more easily to join him when he should arrive at the head of the Austrian Army." Even without the aid of Austria and Italy, France had according to M. Ollivier, every chance to triumph over the Prussians. He says:—"The German mobilisation could not be finished before Aug. 9. We were ready on July 30. We had 280,000 soldiers at Metz ready to march forward. The first fault committed was in not doing so, and that fault was the Emperor's. We had an incontestable numerical superiority at that moment. Our army, on a peace footing, was much superior to that of Germany. We had but to commence the campaign in order to disturb the mobilisation of our enemies. That is what the much calumniated Leboeuf wished to do. We had but to cross the Sarre to find ourselves in presence of the Eighth German Corps, in course of formation. We should have passed over it like a torrent, and have crushed the First Prussian Army Corps as they issued from the Passes of Kaiserstein. The Emperor would not do it. At Sarrebrucken he had not been able to keep in the saddle, and had fallen half fainting into the arms of his aide-de-camp. The Emperor was ill, and had not the strength to command, and was determined no one else should command in his place." After thus accusing Napoleon III. of having committed the fault of wasting the fortnight's advance which the French had in the mobilisation, M. Ollivier says the second fault was committed by MacMahon, who, on Aug. 6, engaged in a heroic, but hopelsss struggle. Gen. Froissard was, according to the ex-Minister of the Empire, the author of the third fault. The French had been victorious till evening at Forbach. A Prussian corps sought to effect a diversion. Gen. Froissard became alarmed, and retreated on Sarreguemines. Even then nothing was lost; but Gen. Bazaine, perceiving the error, nevertheless refused to come to the assistance of his comrade.

The fourth fault, committed by Gen. Bazaine at Metz, Borny, Gravelotte, and St. Privat, is described by M. Ollivier as a crime. The history of those days has been written by many military men. Bazaine had but to move to crush the Prussians. As for the fifth and lasth fault, M. Olliver says:—"It was that fault which lost France. It is the Council of Ministers presided over by the Empress; it is Palikao and his colleagues who must bear the responsibility for it. The first duty of a Government that has no longer but one army, the supreme hope of the country, his not to risk that last chance in an adventure. The Emperor wished to retreat on Paris with his last army. MacMahon begged to be allowed to return to Paris. Prince Napoleon also saw clearly. The Empress was inflexible. By a madly erroneous idea of the Dynastic interest the march on Sedan was undertaken, while it was at Paris only that the Empire could be defended, that France could be armed, and that a lies that had promised their support could be constrained to pronounce. The march on Sedan was undertaken in spite of the Emperor, who said to MacMahon, "Since it is so, let us go and get killed."

DISCOVERIES IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.

MR. JACKSON, writing to Mr. Harmsworth announcing Nansen's safety, says:—

"Adh ring to my original programe of carefully, and as far as possible, completely exploring the whole of Franz Josef Land, and the unknown regions around it, rather than of pushing northward at all hazards, I have during the past year devoted most of my time to the exploration of the westward parts of this little known land, and have laid down accurate maps of considerable portions, as well as discovered new regions. You will remember that after the ship left us in 1895, we were to start in a little boat, the Mary Harmsworth, on a north-west journey of exploration. This journey, which lasted over a month, resulted in the discovery of a considerable tract of land to the westward of the hitherto known limits, and especially in the discovery of a magnificent headland, with ice from the summit to the foot, and having at its base a huge rampart of unnegotiable ice. This headland we have named "Mary Harmsworth Cape." It was with the greatest difficulty that we approached its foot, partly owing to masses of heavy ice, and partly to a series of furious gales, which brought dense fog and driving snow with them. In fact, on several occasions we were nearly as possible smashed to atoms by the surging masses of ice around us. As we went along the coast, we landed wherever possible, ascending the highest peaks in the neighbourhood, and making numerous geological and botanical collections.

CAPE NANSEN.

"Far up Cambridge Bay we discovered another lofty headland commanding that noble fjord, and this headland I ventured to name the 'Cape Frithjof Nansen.' This cape again was one mass of ice from foot to summit. Shortly after this we nearly lost the Mary Harmsworth, owing to the fact that the sea anchor we had out was carried away by a huge block of ice, which swerving round, stove several of her planks in. We managed, however, with great difficulty to bale her out, and then we rigged another sea anchor with some oars. Altogether we had a very exciting voyage, but were abundantly rewarded by our discoveries and scientific collections.

LARGE SEAS OF OPEN WATER.

"I may add that astronomical observations for exact position were taken wherever we landed. This spring was phenomenally mild. I regret to say that after we marched north for a considerable distance using sixteen dogs and one pony, we encountered, after a fortnight's march, a large sea, open water, which reached the front face of a huge glacier on the east to the precipitous termination of another huge glacier on the west. Thus, you see, our advance north by sledges was quite cut off. I then struck south-east, down Markham Sound, and added greatly to our discoveries of last year; but I was again stopped by open water reaching entirely across the Sound on April 2nd. So I turned westward, and was able, after a considerable amount of marching and countermarching, to lay down entire the land line of the western shores. We have thus not only opened up more coast to the extreme west, but we have definitely mapped the whole of the regions to the immediate north of hitherto known limits.

MR. FRANKFORT MOORE.

MR. FRANKFORT MOORE has been interviewed by "Picaroon," in the Chicago "Chap-Book."

"I became a journalist—a journalist in Belfast!" said Mr. Moore, with a something in his tone which hinted that Belfast was not the sort of place you would choose to journalise in. "I did the dramatic criticism for a Belfast paper for a time. Then I became assistant editor, and wrote a leader every night, besides doing the theatrical and picture notices. On Sundays when I was lazy, I read a dozen books or so, and reviewed them."

"Not much time left for writing novels," I suggested.

"Oh, plenty—plenty," replied Mr. Moore. "During the twelve years I spent in a newspaper office I published between twenty and thirty books of one kind and another, most of them boys' books of adventure, for Blackie & Son and the S. P. C. K. Were they religious? Well—hardly. The accomplished editorial secretary asked me particularly to avoid obtruding a moral, though the books were expected to have a moral trend. And they had it too. They sold well and obtained splendid notices. No one ever dreams of slating the manly book for boys. I never get such notices now. The "Times," for example, said that my book, "From the Bush to the Breakers," showed a much more accurate knowledge of Australian life than is displayed by Rolf Boldrewood, who, by the way, knows the bush as I know my own bed-room."

"Then you've been in Australia?"

Mr. Moore's fork paused midway on its journey, and he looked at me a moment over the top of a potato. Then, I am sorry to say, he winked.

"Being a journalist," he said, "I could cram a continent any day before lunch."

Mr. Frankfort Moore considers the writing of stories for boys a capital apprenticeship:—"It's the best possible training-ground for a novelist. Boys, you see, will stand no nonsense; you can't deceive them as you can grown-up people. They won't stand any beating about the bush—not even the Australian bush. You have to go straight to your point; give some strong incident in every chapter, and stronger incidents as the chapters proceed, ending up with a general display of fireworks. It's splendid practice."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Penang, Medan, interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion mail close (at Mauritius, 4 p.m. on the 14th instant.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 25.

3rd Hussars.—Sec Lieut J G B Lethbridge to be Lieutenant, vice W G Murrary, promoted.

9th Lancers.—Sec Lieut D M Pigott- Carleton, from 12th Lancers, to be Second Lieutenant, vice J G Sterling, promoted.

10th Hussars— Capt the Hon G L Bryan to be Major, vice R B W Fisher promoted; Super Cap the Hon E Baring to be Captain, vice the Hon G L Bryan.

14th Hussars—Capt L J Richardson to be Major vice A J English, promoted.

15th Hussars—Lieut H A L Tagart to be Captain, vice W C Aderson, seconded for service in the Niger Coast Protectorate.

Royal Malta Artillery—Lieut (with local and temporary rank) L Monreal to be Captain (with local and temporary rank), on augmentation.

Grenadier Guards—Capt the Hon G Legh to be Major, vice W A I Anderton, retired; Lieut A H O L Loyd to be Captain vice the Hon G Legh.

Scots Guards—Sec Lieut A V Pointer resigns his commission; Lieut J T Carpenter-Garnier, from 3rd Bn the Royal Scots (Lowthian Regt), to be Sec Lieut Vice A V Pointer.

Regimental District—Col G W Vernon, on vacating the command of the West India Depot, is placed on half pay.

Royal Scots (Lowthian Regt)—Sec Lieut B Vanghan-Arbuckle to be Lieutenant, vice H P Rudd, resigned.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Sec Lieut A T Hk Betty to be Lieutanant vice F M Carleton, seconded.

Northumberland Fusilier—Major J W Malet retires on retired pay; Capt G M Harding to be Major, vice J W Malet Lieut S H Rimbery to be Captain, vice A G M Tozer, whose promotion has been cancelled.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Major G Haines retires on retired pay; Capt A C E McKinstry to be Major, vice G Haines; Super Capt H R Blyth to be Captain, vice A C E McKinstry; Sec Lieut H E Neave to be Lieutenant, vice E M Murray, seconded.

Kings (Liverpool Regt)—Lieut A H P Harisson to be Captain, in succession to Major E H Molesnenx-Seel, who holds a Staff appointment; Sec Lieut H A Denham to be Lieutenant vice A L P Hardisson.

Devonshire Regt—Super Capt F C Briggs to be Captain, in succession to Major G D Stawell appointed to the Staff.

Suffolk Regt—Sec Lieut W H Bowden to be Lieutenant, vice A B Morgan, seconded.

Royal Irish Regt—S c Lieut A W Brush to be Lieutenant, vice C A R Boutchinson, seconded.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt H S McG Stagnell is seconded for service on the Staff; Brevet Major the Hon A S Hardinge, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain vice R B Galsford, seconded.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut G W D B Lloyd to be Captain, vice H J Maddocks seconded.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut C R Heatley to be Captain, vice A F H Cox, seconded for service in the Army Pay Department. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut E S Carey, is antedated to June 24, 1896, vice C R Heastey Sec Lieut R W H Mitchell to be Lieutenant, vice H W Clinch, seconded.

East Surrey Regt—Lieut H S Tew to be Captain, vice B R Mitford, seconded.

Border Regt—Major J C Wardlaw retires on retired pay; Capt R H G Heygate, from temporary Major in the army, to be Major, vice J C Wardlaw; Sec Lieut A R S Lyon-Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice A Lyon, promoted.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Qmr and Hon Capt A Cansdale retires on retired pay.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Qmr-Sergt J Linning to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice honorary Capt C Sinclair, deceased.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt) Capt Evelyn W M Norie is seconded for service on the Staff.

Manchester Regt—Lieut C L R Petrie to be Captain, vice H C E Westropp, appointed Adjutant 3rd Btn the Lancashire Fusiliers; Sec Lieut A N Hood to be Lieutenant, vice C L R Pettrie,

York and Lancaster Regt—Super Capt S F Grosvenor to be Captain, vice F Kershaw, killed in action; Sec Lieut A Middleton to be Lieutenant vice F M Palmer, resigned; Lieut P E Vaughan, from 3rd Bn. to be Second Lieutenant, vice M Midd eton.

Durham Light Infantry—Capt N T Biddulph is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Super Capt G W Keane to be Captain, vice N T Biddulph.

Gordon Highlanders—Capt J A L Haliane is seconded for service on the Staff.

Princess Louise's (Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt R L E McKerrell is seconded for service on the Staff.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut R J Ingles is antedated to March 28, 1896.

Royal Munster Fus—Capt P T Chute to be Major, vice Brevet Col F J Kempster, D S O, promoted; Sec Lieut E P Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice A H Browne, appointed Adjutant.

Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut S Mills, to be Captain, vice J M S tuart, resigned; Sec Lieut M G B Bell, to be Lieutenant, vice S Mills; Lieut A J Markham, from 3rd Bn the Border Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice M G B Bell.

West India Regt—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—A E Barchard, vice N P M Hadow, se onded; H D Carleton, vice E Baines, resigned. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—S H Hingley, vice A E Barchard, C P Greig, vice R D Carleton.

Major-General the Hon A H Hemmilton Major, Coldstream Guards, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, vice Captain Brevet-Major R H Wilson, 10th Hussars, retired; Major E A Aitham the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt), to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Lieut Gen W H Goodenough, C B, R A, Commanding the Troops in South Africa; Capt F Gordon, the Gordon Highlanders, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major E J Montagu-Stuart-Wortly, C M G, the King's Royal Rifle Corps whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea—Surg-Major W J Macnamara, M D, Army Medical Staff, to be Deputy Surgeon, vice Local Surg-Col T Ligertwood, M D, appointed Physician and Surgeon.

Army Chaplains Dept—The Rev A A L Gedge, B A, Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class to be a Chaplain to the Forces Third Class.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Lieut-Col L B Ward retires on retired pay.

Army Medical Staff—The undermentioned Surgeon Captains to be Surgeon-Majors:—J R Barefoot, R H Clement, G D Hunter, L E Anderson, G B Russell, M B; A E C Spence, M B; J R Mullins, M B; T M Cormack, M B; H N Thompson, M B; J I P Doyle, N Manders, L R C S Edin; S F Freyer, M D; C Birt, R S F Henderson, M B; S Butterworth, C J Holmes, M D, F R C S I. The undermentioned Surgeons on probation to be Surgeon-Lieutenants:—E T P Bird, M B; F W Cockram, M B; A H Morris, G B Riddick, S A Archer, A J M'Dougall, M B; R W Clements, M B; M Swabey, H Hewetson.

Army Ordnance Department—Lieut H G Howorth, Roya Artillery, to be an Assistant-Inspector.

Army Veterinary Department—Vet-Capt J D Edwards, 1st Life Guards, to be Veterinary-Major.

Brevet—The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—M C Wood, half-pay; C E Beckett, 3rd Hussars.

Indian Staff Corps—The undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Col G S Hills, Col M Furlong. Major A D Enriquez is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while serving as Regimental Commandant Indian Army The temporary rank of Major is granted to Capt E A Wyatt while serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army, and not stated in the "Gazette" of May 5, 1896. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army:—Capt W E Philips, Capt C H U Price, Capt F Wyllie, Capt G Bowring.

Memoranda—Brevet-Col J A Barlow, an Assistant Adjutant-General in India, to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army; Lieut-Col S Sneyd, C B, on half-pay, is placed on retired pay. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates:—H J de B Barnett, the Northamptonshire Regt; E N Heale, the Northumberland Fusiliers; E G Bromhead, the Manchester Regt; W C Anderson, the Devonshire Regt; A St J Cooke, the Royal Sussex Regt; C F Connell, the Hampshire Regt; Qmr and hon Lieut Arthur Cansdale, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (south Lancashire Regt) is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Reserve of Officers—Capt W H Matthews, late 2nd Volunteer Bn the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt) resigns his commission; Lieut the Hon A Hay, Captain 2nd Bn the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Captain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—E C T Troubridge, to Revenge (Sept 17); L Bayly, to Talbot (Sept 15); J P Montgomery, to Nymphe (Sept 17); R E Berkeley, to Penelope, in command (Aug 29).

Lieutenants—F Bowden-Smith, H M K Betty, and C Bissett to Melpomene (Sept 15); J C Soady (1st), J B Hancock (N) and G L Hacket, supplementary list, to Nymphe (Sept 17); C E Hunter (G), as first Lieutenant; B S Evans, W H Leadbeater, and J Saintree, to Talbot, H S Alton, to Australia; H Arbuthnot, to Duke; E B Kiddle, to Pembroke additional, for Minerva N (Sept 15); P M Stewart, A C Lowry, F G St John, and T G Oldham, to Excellent, additional for short course of gunnery; H G Smith, B H Fanshawe, and J G Hamilton, to Excellent, additional, for short gunnery course and to Vernon, for short torpedo course (Sept 7); T De Wet, to be lent to Sheerness Gunnery School, for short course of gunnery (Aug 24); A C Selfe a, R N R to Talbot, for twelve months training Sept 15; J L F Luttrell to Osborne additional, for temporary duty (Aug 29); A S Lafone to Astrea; A Farrington to Royal Sovereign additional for command of Sunfish, A B Purvis to Lion (Sept 1) A O Cooper and F R Proctor to Cambridge additional, G W Banks to Excellent additional all for short gunnery course; A Rogers to Defiance additional for short torpedo course (Sept 9) last four R N R S Nicholson to Vernon additional to requality in torpedo (Aug 21) H F Aplin as first Lieutenant E E Lacy lent N and P J Delves to Flora Sept 15 S C Weigall to Vernon and Excellent, additional for short course of torpedo and gunnery (Sept 9); Gadfrey to Vernon and Excellent additional W Bradley acting to Defiance and Cambridge and D Simmonds a to Vernon and Excellent for short torpedo and gunnery course Sept 5 last three R N R.

Sub-Lieutenants—F W Hanan and J C Powles, to Sparrow, and for recommission; J F A Robbins and J E Bray, to Wilson, for recommission; G D H Mackinnon, to Australia, additional, for Leda (N) W S Gillett, to Wildfire, additional, for Haughty (Sept 15); T A Williams, to Edinburgh, additional for Tiger (N) (Sept 17); R Jeffreys, to Talbot, for twelve months training (Sept 15); D F Murray, probationer (Supernumerary list) to Vernon, additional, for short torpedo course (Sept 7); J E Crossland, to Defiance, and P G Griffiths, A H Reade, D Simmonds and H R Wilson, to Cambridge, for short torpedo and gunnery course; S A Smith, to Excellent, for short gunnery course; R A Fyth and J D Spain, to Vernon, additional, for short torpedo and gunnery course; F K Thimm, to Vernon, for short torpedo course; last eight R N R as acting Lieutenants and to date (Sept 8); H A Edwards (a, R N R), to Vernon, additional, for short gunnery and torpedo course (Sept 5); W E Lewis a, R N R, to Cambridge, additional, for short course of gunnery Sept 5; F B Noble, to Victory additional Aug 24.

Midshipman—H N Key, to Blake.

Chief Engineer—P Marrack, to President, additional, for service at the Admiralty (Aug 27.)

Engineers—H W Harris to Victory, additional, for Prince George; G I Kerswell, to Pembroke, additional, for Cynthia; G Stevens, to Magnificent; A R Emdin, J G Liversidge, and W T Stera, to President, additional, for service at the Admiralty (Aug 27); G T Paterson (a,) to Australia (Aug 27.)

Probationary Assistant Engineer—A H Collins, to Repulse (Aug 27.)

Staff-Surgeons—E B Townsend, to Tartar; A G Wildey, to Cruiser; P H Handyside, to Fox; J M Rogers, to Polyphemus; C F Nolan, to Melampus; E C Ward, to Fearless; A F Harper, to Scylla; H W A Burke, to Medea; E R D Fasken, to Polyphemus; A G Andrews, to Pylades, all reappointed on promotion (Aug 21); H F D Stephens, to Nymphe (Sept 17); A French, to Clyde (Aug 20); W Eames, to Lion (Sept 15).

Surgeon—H S Griffiths, to Vernon.

Chaplains—Rev W N Rainier, to Penelope; Rev O R F Hughes, to Colossus; Rev G Goodenough, to Thunderer; Rev A Baker, to Minotaur.

Chaplain Naval Instructor—Rev W Oxland, to Roscawen.

Paymasters—C D M Horne, to Melpomene, undated; C E C Webb, to Flora (Sept 15).

Assistant Paymasters—A H Brigstocke, to Sparrow, when commissioned; G C Rochford, to Widgeon, additional, for recommission (Sept 15); F W F Vining, to Magdala, additional, for Abyssinia in charge, undated; R E Smith, to Magdala, in charge; R P Walker, to Pigeon, in charge (Aug 27).

Assistant Clerks—E L Hopkins and T W S Smeath, to St George (Sept 15); R St J Young, to Bonaventure, supernumerary, for disposal (Sept 15).

Gunners—A Tarton, to Tartar, for torpedo duties (Aug 25); H Collier, to Blake; J Endicott, to Vivid, additional for Aurora; R C Steele, to Melpomene, lent (Aug 15); W B Fuller, to Nymphe (a) (Sept 17).

Boatswains—G B Brennan, to Pembroke, additional, for charge of stores and to assist chief boatswain of Reserve; E J A Baker, to Pembroke, for working parties; R J Chappell, to Vivid, additional, for Royal Naval Barracks for quarter-deck duties (Aug 31).

Carpenters—A M Morley, to Pembroke, additional for Pelorus; F G Hartland, to Talbot when commissioned (Sept 16); C Hardy (a) to Vivid, additional, for Shannon.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—W H Coates, Civil Practitioner, at Parkington, Sandlemere, Kilnsea, Stone Creek and Paull.

Second Mates—A Wright, to Edinburgh, additional, for Cockchafer; J Donovan, to Edinburgh, additional, for Active.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

196-96—Sorabjee and J—Esmail Soobhan vs Yemnabai and others—Janardhan and A, and In person (not to be called on).

380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmul Ramsukhdas—Tyebjee D and Co (not to be called on).

615-95—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Rustomjee Dubash vs Cooverbai and another—Balkrishna N K.

626-95—Pestonji R and Nasser Mahomed Fateh Mahomed vs Veljee Ramjee and another—Brown and M (not to be called on).

217-93—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Icharam and others vs Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S (not to be called on).

574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff, and S and J (not to be called on).

260-96—Ardashir H and D—Hajee Sabo Seedick and others vs Caldas Purjee—Little and Co (not to be called on)

361-94—Edgelow and G—Balaobhoy Chugganlal vs Narrotumdas Inderji Vishnao and another—Dikshit and D (not to be called on).

422-95—In person—Mirman Hajee Alli Jan Mahomed vs Narsoo Dhurmaji and another—In person.

140-96—Bicknel M and M—Manockji Hormusji Maju vs John William Younghusband—Little and Co.

216-93—Ardasir H and D—Ramchandra Kaondoji vs Ludhabhoy Ebhrahim—Thakoredas D and C (not to be called on).

179-96—Roughton and B—Chotalal Jiwandas vs Chuganlal Sakurlal and others—Tyebjee and Co.

187-95—Tyabjee and Co—The Hon'ble Mr Basil Lang vs Narayen Vithal and others—Edgelow and G.

669-92—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ludhabhai and another vs The United Merchants Company, Limited—Edgelow and G, and Bicknell M and M.

450-95—S Mattubhai and J—Sitaram Laxuman and another vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.

232-96—K D Shroff—Gokuldas Khoo halchand and others vs Ramgopal Mugniram—K J Mantri (not to be called on).

203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utamram Icharam and another—M H Khan.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

321-95—Shamrao P—Bai Pootlabai and others vs Raghunath Janardhun—Brown and M—Part heard.

151-86—Little and Co—Vassanji Manshing and others vs Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia—J C Cama (not to be called on).

492-87—J C Cama—Jamsetji Palloji Kapadia vs Vassonji Manshing and others—Little and Co, and J C Cama (not to be called on).

480-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Beg Mahomed Haji Adbul Rehman—Little and Co (not to be called on).

494-95—Payne G and S—Shewjee Dharamsey vs Champabai and others—Pestonji R and K, and Janardhan and A (not to be called on).

589-85—Pestonjee R and K—Jairam Hemraj vs Ookerdas Poonjee (not to be called on).

106-96—Chitnis M and M—Dayabhai Tapidas ve Kalidas Kessowjee and others—Craigie L and O (not to be called on).

541-94—Ardashir H and D—Bai Sakoobai alias Gopabai vs Sayaji Nagoo and others—J C C, C L and O, and W and G (not to be called on).

519-95—Payne G and S—Fazalbhoy Moherali Chinoy and others vs The Bombay and Persian S N Co—Crawford B and Co.

90-96—Mulia and M—Karmoobhai Malikbhai vs Janmahomed Sulleman Lukha and another.

171-93—Manshukhai D and J—Jose Braz Gomes and another vs Diaco Mingrel Gomes and others—Nanu and H and A F Turner (not to be called on).

378-94—Crawford S and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City vs The Great Indian P Railway Co—Little and Co.

588-95—Ardasir H and D—Jamsetjee Furdunji vs Dossabhai Hormusji and others—Little and Co, Nanu and H, Bicknell M and M and Maganlal and R (not to be called on).

169-96—Jehangir D—Veloo Haji Hassam vs Cassam Haji Sheriff and others—Framjee M and M (not to be called on).

301-95—Jehangir D—Nasserwanji Manekji Cooper vs Lady Jamshed and others—Boughton and B, Pestonji R and K, Little and Co; and Thakoredas D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

410-68—Craigie L and O—Harrivallubdas Calliandas vs Ootamchand Manecjchand and others—Bhaishunker and K, and D and D.

411-68—Craigie L and O—Harrivullubdas Calliandas vs Ootamchand and others—Baisunker and K, and D and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

389-96—Hiralal N and M—Samaddas Amichand and others vs Motilal Bechardas and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

385-96—Nanu and H—Abdool Hoosein and others vs Allibhai Mahomedbhai—Payne G and S (not to be called on)

386-96—In person—Nanabhai Cowasjee Baliwalla vs Abdool Karim Hajee Fate Mahomed—Payne G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

15-93—Payne G and S—Abdulla Khan bin Abdool Rehman vs Hajee Ebrahim Haji Vyedina—Ardeshir H and D—Part he

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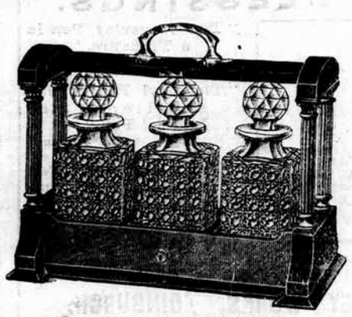
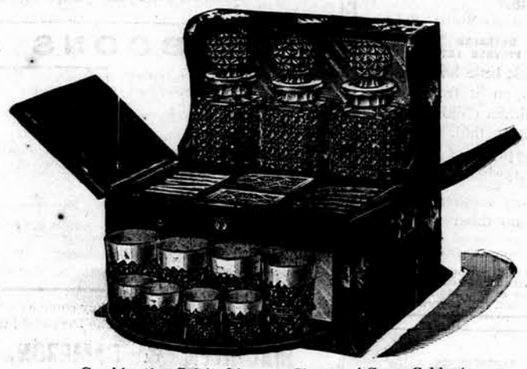
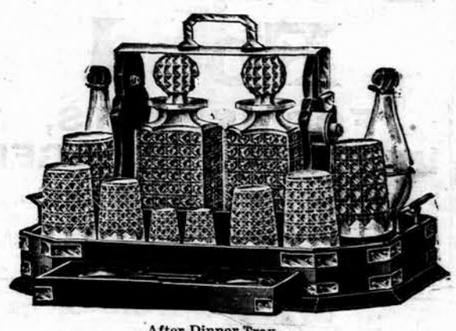


Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.



Combination Spirit, Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet, Rs. 180.



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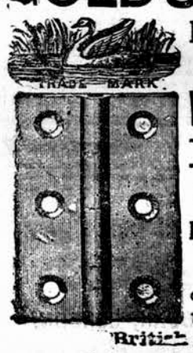

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